DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 072 719 HE 003 638

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHOR | Huff, Robert P. |
| TITLE | College Admissions and Financial Aid Policies as Revealed by Institutional Practices. |
| INSTITUTION | College Entrance Examination Board, Palo Alto, Calif. |
| PUB DATE | Jun 71 |
| NOTE | 230p. |
| EDRS PRICE | MF-$0.65 HC-$9.87 |
| DESCRIPTORS | *Educational Finance; *Financial Support; *Higher Education; *Student Costs; *Student Loan Programs |

ABSTRACT

This document reviews financial aid policies at 86 higher education institutions across the U.S. with implications for student admissions practices. Particular efforts were made to include in the sample colleges and universities with special characteristics, such as those enrolling a high proportion of minority students, those drawing their enrollment from predominantly urban areas, those limiting their student bodies to one sex, those with 2-year programs, those offering principally engineering and scientific curricula, and those with only liberal arts programs. The institutional data are analyzed by 2 methods: (1) the percentage of applicants seeking aid, the percentage of students receiving aid, the relative composition of the aid program and the sources of aid; and (2) stratification by type of cooperating institutions that the data may be examined by control, by size, and by region. (HS)

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

# COLLEGE ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AID POLICIES AS REVEALED BY INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES

A Study for the Research Committee
of the
Panel on Student Financial Need Analysis (Cartter Panel)

Conducted by Robert P. Huff
Director of Financial Aid, Stanford University

003 638

ED 072719

# COLLEGE ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AID POLICIES AS REVEALED BY INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES

A Study Conducted by
Robert P. Huff
Director of Financial Aid, Stanford University

for the Research Committee
of the
Panel on Student Financial Need Analysis (Cartter Panel)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Submitted to the Panel in February 1971
Revised June 1971

Highlights of this study with its conclusions and recommendations are included in the Report of the Panel on Student Financial Need Analysis (pp. 15-32) entitled NEW APPROACHES TO STUDENT FINANCIAL AID, published by the College Entrance Examination Board in June 1971.

HE 003 638

College Scholarship Service
College Entrance Examination Board

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I Goals and Background of the Study 1

II Collection of the Data 3

III Responses to the Request for Participation 5

IV The Institutional Data

1. Introduction 7
2. Tabularization of the Results 7
3. Prediction Equations 12

V The Individual Data

1. Introduction 18
2. The Relationships of Admissions and Aid Practices to Student Attributes 19
3. Institutional Changes in the CSS Computation of Parental and Student Contribution 37
4. Some Concluding Comments on Institutional Admissions and Aid Practices 40

VI Conclusions 49

Appendices:

A. Study of College Admissions and Financial Aid Policies
B. Chancellor Cartter's Letter
C. Institutions Invited to Participate in the Study
D. The Institutional Questionnaire
E. The Individual Questionnaire
F. Summary by Type of Colleges and Universities Invited to Participate in the Study
G. Summary by Type of Colleges and Universities Returning Institutional Questionnaire
H. Summary by Type of Colleges and Universities Returning Individual Questionnaires
I. Aggregate Data by Individual and Dollars
J. Tabular Results of Institutional Questionnaires Showing Valid Responses
K. Definitions of Independent Variables - Institutional Regressions
L. The Individual Regression Equations
M. Changes in CSS Central Need Analysis

# REPORT ON A STUDY OF COLLEGE ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AID POLICIES AS REVEALED BY INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES

(Cartter Panel)

## I. Goals and Background of the Study

In the spring of 1969 the College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board undertook the first comprehensive analysis of its system of assessing student need for financial aid since the program was established in 1954. This review was assigned to a panel, under the chairmanship of Chancellor Allan Cartter of New York University, composed of economists, institutional financial aid officers and other college or university administrators and the representatives of several educationally-related organizations.

At a very early stage in the panel's deliberations, a proposal was made to its research committee by Professor Roy Radner of the University of California at Berkeley and Professor Leonard S. Miller of State University of New York at Stony Brook that a study of the relationships between student attributes and financial aid practices be undertaken. Such an investigation would seek to ascertain institutional goals and admissions and financial aid policies as revealed by actions rather than simply policy statements.

Noting that all students can be described in terms of certain characteristics such as academic achievement, test results, grades, and financial need, to identify a few of the more obvious, the two economists contended that these attributes represent a student when he seeks a place in an institution of higher education either with or without financial support. Because limited financial resources and notions of student capacity place restraints on enrollment, colleges and universities must rank their applicants according to explicit or implicit objectives and, as a consequence, establish admissions and financial aid policies.

This investigation, it was felt by the research committee of the panel, should provide not only some significant answers about current financial aid practices, but should also allow the development of statistical models which could then be used to predict what might happen to admissions and financial aid decisions as the sources of aid funds or other conditions changed. Such analysis would permit, for example, forecasting the consequences of different federal aid programs on the size and composition of college and university student bodies.[1]

Dr. Robert P. Huff, Director of Financial Aid at Stanford University, a member of the panel, agreed to conduct the initial phases of the study. He was able to arrange with the faculty of the Department of Statistics at Stanford for a doctoral candidate and a post-doctoral fellow to assist with the investigation. They were Mr. Dale Borglum and Dr. James Ware. Mr. David Harvey, a graduate student in Business at the University of Santa Clara, joined the research team in the summer of 1970 and assumed responsibility for computer programming and also assisted with the regression analysis. Technical advice on project design and method of analysis has been provided by a committee composed of Professor John Bishop of New York University, Dr. James Bowman of the Educational Testing Service, Mr. John I. Kirkpatrick of the College Entrance Examination Board and Professor Leonard Miller of the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

---

[1] See Appendix A for the original Radner-Miller proposal.

## II. Collection of the Data

In November of 1969 Chancellor Cartter wrote to the presidents or chief executive officers of 130 colleges and universities informing them of the purpose of the study and requesting that they cooperate by providing certain specified data.[1] Enclosed with the letter was an institutional questionnaire which sought data on the number of applications for admission and financial aid, enrollment, capacity factors, tuition revenue, aid resources and unmet need.[2] Also enclosed was a sample questionnaire on individual freshman applicants.[3] The latter, which solicited information on such characteristics as Scholastic Aptitude Test scores, secondary school grade-point average, religion, race, non-academic qualifications, admission decision, enrollment status, and financial aid data, was sent with the request that the institution consider completing the form on a random sample of its freshman applicants for the fall of 1969. Institutions were also asked to identify the extent to which the desired information on freshmen was available in automated form.

It was originally hoped that most of the 130 colleges and universities would furnish institutional data and that about 40 would agree to provide information on individual freshman applicants so that an analysis could be made on about 20,000 observations.

The advisory committee devoted an extensive amount of effort to selecting the institutions of higher education which were to be asked to participate in order to assure the selection of a representative sample.[4] Taken into consideration were such factors as size, control, geographic location, academic selectivity and institutional wealth. Particular efforts were made to include in the sample colleges and universities with special characteristics, such as those enrolling a high proportion of minority students, those drawing their enrollment from predominantly urban areas, those limiting their student bodies to one sex, those with two-year programs, those offering principally engineering and scientific curricula, and those with only liberal arts programs.

---

[1] See Appendix B and C, respectively, for a copy of Dr. Cartter's letter and a list of the institutions invited to participate.

[2] See Appendix D for a copy of the institutional questionnaire.

[3] See Appendix E for a copy of the individual questionnaire.

[4] See Appendix F for a table which categorizes invited institutions by control, size, region, and certain other characteristics.

## III. Responses to the Request for Participation

In total, 93 of the 130 institutions contacted acknowledged the request for information. Eighty-six of those responding agreed to furnish all or as much as possible of the institutional data.[1] The institutional questionnaires were returned over a period commencing about the first of December and extending through the end of September, although most of them were in hand by the middle of April.

Forty-eight of the institutions contacted indicated that they would at least consider participating in the individual questionnaire phase of the data gathering. In total, 28,787 individual questionnaires on freshman applicants were sent to those institutions and 16,850 were ultimately returned with at least part of the requested data included.[2] The number of colleges and universities which have furnished individual data total 35.

The colleges and universities agreeing to participate in the individual questionnaire phase were sent specific instructions on how to draw their sample and steps were taken by the graduate students in statistics, who assisted with the project, to insure that the sample sizes were of sufficient magnitude to insure valid analysis of practices. In repeated instances, institutions found it impossible to complete the number of questionnaires promised even though in some cases a modest allowance to aid with the cost of the undertaking was offered to them.

As a general rule the sampling instructions were prepared in such a way as to provide that one-half of the observations came from the admitted and one-half from not-admitted freshmen. The admitted group was further stratified so that sixty per cent were aid applicants and forty per cent were not.

---

[1] See Appendix G for a table which categorizes the responding institutions by size, control, and region.

[2] See Appendix H for a table which categorizes individual observations by types of institutions.

The collection of data on individuals has proven to be the most frustrating part of the entire project. It had been assumed in the beginning that many institutions had admissions and financial aid data in automated form and that it could be readily obtained. Such turned out clearly not to be the case. Not only was very little usable data located in automated form, but many institutions were found not to have it available in any form whatsoever. Visits to several colleges and universities in an attempt to persuade them to participate in the study revealed many almost primitive record keeping systems in operation. In many instances the data were not obtainable in any central location, but had to be secured from a number of different departments which viewed the study with varying degrees of enthusiasm. Some institutions declined to provide information on any applicants without their express permission, a development which lead to great difficulty and expense in an attempt to merge the collected data with the Educational Testing Service's file of freshman Parents Confidential Statement filers for the 1969-1970 academic year. It had been intended to utilize the ETS data, particularly for those aid applicants which an institution had not admitted, since in many instances the Parents Confidential Statement had not been retained.

## IV. The Institutional Data

### 1. Introduction

It should be noted that the 86 colleges and universities which responded with institutional data enrolled during the past academic year just over half a million undergraduates, which for the period was close to ten per cent of the estimated total undergraduate enrollment in the country.[1] The total financial aid enjoyed by the undergraduate students at these 86 colleges and universities was just in excess of 193 million dollars.[2] This total amounts to about ten per cent of the aggregate student aid resources which have been estimated as available for undergraduate students during the academic year 1969-1970.[3]

### 2. Tabularization of the Results

The institutional data obtained from the 86 colleges and universities were analyzed by two methods. First of all, the answers to 27 questions pertaining to the percentage of applicants seeking aid, the percentage of students receiving aid, the relative composition of the aid program and the sources of aid have been tabled. As the table on the next page shows, cooperating institutions have been stratified by type in order that the data may be examined by control, by size, and by region.[4]

Some very interesting results are evident from comparing the data by type of institution. For example, the percentage of gift aid contrasted to other forms of aid at the private institutions was almost three times what was found at public institutions. The extent to which public institutions

---

[1] Edward Sanders and James Nelson, "Financing of Undergraduates, 1969-1970", Financial Aid News, July, 1970

[2] See Appendix I for additional summary data concerning the institutions which responded.

[3] Sanders and Nelson, op. cit.

[4] See Appendix J for the tables which present by institutional category the number of valid responses to the questions which were asked.

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESPONSES TO THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

| | % Freshmen Applicants Seeking Aid | % Transfer Applicants Seeking Aid | % Male Applicants Seeking Aid | % Female Applicants Seeking Aid | % of Freshmen Students on Aid | % of Transfer Students on Aid | % of Other Undergraduates on Aid | % Total Gift Aid is of Total Aid | % Total Gift Aid is of Tuition Income | % Institutional Aid is of Total Aid | % Institutional Aid is of Tuition Income | % Guaranteed Loan Aid is of Total Aid | % Loan Aid is of Total Aid | % Job Aid is of Total Aid | % Federal Aid is of Total Aid | % State Aid is of Total Aid | Institutional Aid per Student on Aid | Institutional Aid per Student | Federal Aid per Student on Aid | State Aid per Student on Aid | Guaranteed Loan Aid per Student on Aid | Total Gift Aid per Student on Aid | Total Gift Aid per Student | Total Aid per Student on Aid | Total Aid per Student | % Total Aid is of Tuition Income | % Freshmen & Transfer Aid Applicants Awarded Aid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population | 32 | 17 | 31 | 27 | 39 | 23 | 38 | 34 | 21 | 44 | 27 | 21 | 37 | 28 | 27 | 6 | 545 | 183 | 318 | 78 | 220 | 432 | 143 | 1198 | 414 | 62 | 43 |
| Public Schools | 26 | 14 | 24 | 23 | 36 | 22 | 34 | 22 | 16 | 34 | 28 | 25 | 42 | 35 | 30 | 5 | 431 | 136 | 287 | 55 | 244 | 234 | 79 | 1068 | 350 | 78 | 58 |
| Private Schools | 44 | 25 | 45 | 38 | 46 | 25 | 46 | 63 | 27 | 56 | 26 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 21 | 10 | 927 | 423 | 386 | 151 | 157 | 1031 | 460 | 1633 | 746 | 41 | 26 |
| Small Schools | 25 | 10 | 26 | 19 | 33 | 23 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 35 | 22 | 13 | 41 | 24 | 45 | 5 | 524 | 184 | 475 | 158 | 302 | 541 | 171 | 1433 | 516 | 82 | 49 |
| Medium Schools | 31 | 14 | 27 | 31 | 37 | 15 | 47 | 47 | 20 | 42 | 27 | 18 | 33 | 18 | 32 | 7 | 490 | 176 | 308 | 66 | 170 | 467 | 168 | 1041 | 413 | 58 | 44 |
| Large Schools | 35 | 19 | 35 | 28 | 41 | 25 | 34 | 30 | 20 | 46 | 27 | 23 | 37 | 31 | 23 | 6 | 568 | 185 | 295 | 72 | 227 | 388 | 122 | 1218 | 402 | 61 | 42 |
| Eastern Schools | 35 | 18 | 38 | 27 | 38 | 17 | 35 | 53 | 22 | 47 | 22 | 20 | 34 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 685 | 211 | 359 | 130 | 253 | 710 | 181 | 1431 | 441 | 47 | 22 |
| Southern Schools | 27 | 15 | 20 | 33 | 40 | 20 | 47 | 40 | 32 | 35 | 23 | 17 | 33 | 26 | 45 | 1 | 333 | 151 | 440 | 17 | 169 | 383 | 174 | 949 | 432 | 69 | 47 |
| Midwestern Schools | 24 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 42 | 39 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 48 | 33 | 23 | 37 | 41 | 22 | 5 | 462 | 179 | 249 | 57 | 214 | 257 | 96 | 921 | 373 | 65 | 106 |
| Western Schools | 38 | 21 | 34 | 30 | 37 | 27 | 28 | 35 | 27 | 35 | 20 | 3 | 40 | 24 | 36 | 7 | 628 | 154 | 481 | 135 | 299 | 638 | 163 | 1654 | 436 | 70 | 43 |
| Southwestern Schools | 28 | 13 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 9 | 59 | 59 | 28 | 72 | 61 | [illegible] | 31 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 1211 | 431 | 107 | 15 | 90 | 370 | 211 | 1404 | 597 | 71 | 57 |
| Small Public Schools | 18 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 28 | 21 | 32 | 11 | 18 | 32 | 18 | 13 | 51 | 36 | 51 | 2 | 437 | 122 | 458 | 92 | 346 | 205 | 52 | 1276 | 378 | 144 | 67 |
| Medium Public Schools | 28 | 15 | 25 | 27 | 33 | 12 | 47 | 26 | 14 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 44 | 29 | 42 | 0 | 247 | 78 | 281 | 32 | 171 | 188 | 80 | 708 | 274 | 91 | 42 |
| Large Public Schools | 28 | 16 | 26 | 23 | 39 | 26 | 30 | 22 | 17 | 41 | 28 | 26 | 40 | 36 | 26 | 6 | 471 | 151 | 262 | 59 | 254 | 260 | 83 | 1126 | 364 | 72 | 64 |
| Small Private Schools | 46 | 35 | 59 | 31 | 48 | 31 | 54 | 55 | 38 | 38 | 24 | 14 | 32 | 11 | 39 | 7 | 629 | 316 | 514 | 231 | 226 | 988 | 515 | 1623 | 816 | 61 | 34 |
| Medium Private Schools | 38 | 14 | 32 | 39 | 45 | 25 | 47 | 66 | 24 | 54 | 27 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 23 | 12 | 773 | 390 | 337 | 115 | 169 | 893 | 431 | 1429 | 722 | 39 | 47 |
| Large Private Schools | 46 | 30 | 50 | 39 | 47 | 24 | 44 | 65 | 27 | 66 | 26 | 10 | 24 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 1337 | 496 | 387 | 160 | 133 | 1400 | 481 | 1938 | 740 | 38 | 18 |
| Public Eastern Schools | 27 | 11 | 27 | 21 | 31 | 10 | 24 | 36 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 37 | 50 | 12 | 31 | 15 | 170 | 42 | 329 | 173 | 461 | 377 | 96 | 1130 | 280 | 74 | 25 |
| Public Southern Schools | 27 | 12 | 18 | 34 | 45 | 21 | 47 | 36 | 25 | 42 | 29 | 19 | 31 | 31 | 35 | 2 | 372 | 155 | 352 | 23 | 169 | 320 | 133 | 882 | 368 | 69 | 43 |
| Public Midwestern Schools | 21 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 41 | 41 | 33 | 19 | 12 | 49 | 33 | 24 | 37 | 42 | 20 | 5 | 472 | 180 | 196 | 60 | 212 | 176 | 68 | 897 | 361 | 65 | 119 |
| Public Western Schools | 32 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 27 | 28 | 21 | 24 | 48 | 32 | 45 | 0 | 503 | 104 | 551 | 29 | 339 | 299 | 69 | 1599 | 362 | 150 | 58 |
| Public Southwestern Schools | 29 | 13 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 9 | 59 | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95 | 16 | 94 | 176 | 115 | -- | -- | -- | 53 |
| Private Eastern Schools | 44 | 31 | 50 | 36 | 46 | 23 | 44 | 67 | 24 | 73 | 27 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 1334 | 594 | 377 | 88 | 133 | 1213 | 539 | 1808 | 806 | 36 | 19 |
| Private Southern Schools | 27 | 23 | 25 | 30 | 34 | 18 | 48 | 46 | 62 | 25 | 29 | 16 | 34 | 19 | 58 | 0 | 266 | 143 | 618 | 8 | 170 | 490 | 264 | 1064 | 573 | 125 | 53 |
| Private Midwestern Schools | 40 | 13 | 28 | 62 | 50 | 19 | 48 | 44 | 22 | 6 | -- | 13 | 37 | 17 | 76 | 3 | 106 | 92 | 593 | 34 | 232 | 771 | 383 | 1710 | 1485 | -- | 62 |
| Private Western Schools | 48 | 18 | 48 | 38 | 48 | 36 | 45 | 69 | 27 | 49 | 19 | 10 | 23 | 7 | 16 | 22 | 877 | 381 | 276 | 398 | 191 | 1249 | 560 | 1764 | 766 | 38 | 25 |
| Private Southwestern Schools | 21 | 14 | 2[illegible] | 22 | 61 | 57 | 57 | 59 | 63 | 72 | 61 | 14 | 31 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 1211 | 431 | 134 | 0 | 43 | 1244 | 358 | 1404 | 597 | 71 | 94 |

relied on loans, particularly the federally insured program, contrasted to private institutions must also be deemed significant. Guaranteed loans accounted for twenty-five per cent of the total aid at public institutions but only ten per cent at private ones. While the private colleges and universities controlled fifty-six per cent of the aid in their programs, the corresponding figure for their public counterparts was only thirty-nine per cent.

Interesting results are found by comparing types of student aid across the five regions of the country. The percentage of gift aid to other forms of student assistance was fifty-three per cent in the East contrasted with only twenty per cent in the Midwest. The latter region ran far ahead of the rest of the country in the percentage of total support provided by student employment, forty-one per cent. As for sources of aid, the South's reliance on the federal government for forty-five per cent of its total student aid, far exceeded that of the other four regions. The Midwest, in addition to reporting the highest percentage of total support in the form of student employment, also led in the use of loans with heavier reliance than elsewhere on the federally insured student loan program.

It had been hoped that the institutional questionnaires would yield some meaningful results in two areas of specific concern to the Cartter Panel. They were the unused student capacity of the institutions surveyed, particularly as the condition was related to insufficient financial aid resources, and who at the colleges and universities was making the decision on matters of student aid.

Unused capacity could not be measured quantitatively from the institutional questionnaires. Tabulating the indications of unused capacity and its causes, provided by the institutions, yielded the following table:

| Type / Reason | Public | Private | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Aid | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Insufficient Applicants | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Both | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 24 | 23 | 47 |

Of the 86 institutions responding, 47 indicated they had unused capacity. Insufficient financial aid resources and insufficient applicants, both singly and together, were the important reasons for this underenrollment. There was no pattern between institutional type and reason; both had the same problems. Financial aid seemed more restraining to public colleges while insufficient applicants affected private institutions more than public.

On the matter of institutional decision-making, the questionnaire sought to distinguish between decisions on individual aid applicants and those affecting policy. The following table gives insight into which individual or kind of committee made these decisions on the 84 campuses for which responses were obtained:

| Decision Type-Control | INDIVIDUAL DECISION | | | POLICY DECISION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decision Maker | Public | Private | TOTAL | Public | Private | TOTAL |
| Aid Officer | 32 | 34 | 66 | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Admissions Officer | | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 2 |
| Faculty Committee | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Faculty-Administrative Committee | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 29 |
| Faculty-Administrative-Student Committee | 3 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 8 | 25 |
| Other Officer | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 41 | 43 | 84 | 41 | 43 | 84 |

The table has combined, under the individual decision heading, the specific determinations of who received aid, the amount of the support and form in which it was made available because all three were rather consistently found to be made by the same person or committee.

Perhaps the most significant finding was the predominance of the aid officers as responsible for making decisions on individual student applications. He had in better than seventy-five per cent of the responding institutions assumed the role which in earlier times was fulfilled more extensively by a committee. George Nash found in 1968 as a result of an inquiry made of 849 financial aid directors that seventy-six per cent of the time the financial aid committee made some of the individual decisions. Only twenty-six per cent of the time did it not decide individual cases.[1] He suggested further that the role of the committee in individual decision making was directly proportionate to the size of the aid office's clerical staff.[2] It is interesting to note that in twenty-four per cent of the institutions whose aid programs were examined by this study, the aid officers were also making the policy decisions.

---

[1] George Nash, with Paul F. Lazarsfeld, New Administrator on Campus: A Study of the Director of Student Financial Aid. Unpublished report for the College Entrance Examination Board, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, 1968, 7-14.

[2] Ibid, p. 7-17.

The table provides some idea, too, of the composition of the committees which worked with the individual and policy determinations of the 84 campuses. At thirty per cent of the institutions, the policy making bodies contained student representation.

While the results contained in the tables are certainly useful, a more sophisticated analysis of the data has been conducted by another means and requires a more detailed explanation in the next section as well as the methodology's application to answering specific questions. Before examining this second analytical technique, it should be noted that at the conclusion of the study each participating institution was furnished with a print-out of its own answers to the questions as well as a complete set of tables on all institutions so that appropriate comparisons could be made.

### 3. Prediction Equations: Some Linear Relationships within the Institutional Data

Colleges and universities should find it useful to relate variables such as percentage of applicants seeking aid and sources of student aid to other characteristics of the institution in such a manner that predictions could be made about future values of these variables. To that end, multiple linear regression has been applied to the institutional data in an attempt to construct prediction equations for each of 22 institutional variables. The advisory committee selected ten independent variables to be considered in the regressions.[1] Tuition, Control (public or private), Per Capita Gift Aid, Total Gift Aid Divided by Tuition, Regional Location, and Unused Capacity were obtained directly from the institutional questionnaires. Revenue per Student and Average

---

[1] For a numerical ordering of these variables, refer to Appendix K.

Ability of Students were derived from certain studies conducted by the American Council on Education; Average Parental Income data came from the Parents' Confidential Statement records of the Educational Testing Service; and Racial Composition of institutions was taken from tables published in the Chronicle of Higher Education on April 21, 1969. These independent variables were used to construct moderately to highly accurate prediction equations for each of 22 dependent variables. The dependent variables, classified into five groups, included:

- A. Percentage of Applicants Seeking Aid
    - A1. Freshmen
    - A2. Transfers

- B. Percentage of Students on Aid
    - B1. Freshmen
    - B2. Transfers
    - B3. Other Undergraduates

- C. Type of Student Aid
    - C1. Gift Aid per Student on Aid
    - C2. Gift Aid per Enrolled Student
    - C3. Gift Aid as Percentage of Total Aid
    - C4. Gift Aid as Percentage of Tuition Income
    - C5. Loan Aid as Percentage of Total Aid
    - C6. Job Aid as Percentage of Total Aid

- D. Sources of Student Aid
    - D1. Institutional Aid per Student on Aid
    - D2. Institutional Aid per Enrolled Student
    - D3. Institutional Aid as a Percentage of Total Aid
    - D4. Federal Aid per Student on Aid
    - D5. Federal Aid as a Percentage of Total Aid
    - D6. State Aid per Student on Aid
    - D7. State Aid as a Percentage of Total Aid
    - D8. Guaranteed Loan Aid per Student on Aid
    - D9. Guaranteed Loan Aid as a Percentage of Total Aid

- E. Average Total Aid
    - E1. Per Student on Aid
    - E2. Per Enrolled Student

By means of linear regression analysis, it was possible to estimate the linear relationship between each dependent variable and ten independent variables describing important institutional characteristics. These were:

I Control (0 = Private; 1 = Public)

II Average Parental Assets of students filing a Parents' Confidential Statement ($00's)

III Tuition ($00's)

IV Ability (Average SAT score)

V Per Capita Gift Aid

VI Total Gift Aid divided by Tuition

VII Revenue per Student ($000's)

VIII Regional Location (East is control, add VIIIA for Southwest, VIIIB for West, VIIIC for Midwest, VIIID for South)

IX Unused Capacity (0 = no; 1 = yes)

X Race (% black student enrollment)

For each of the 22 dependent variables, the table on page 15 gives the significance level of the regression; $R^2$, the percentage of variation of the dependent variable explained by the regression; and the principle contributing independent variables. One star indicates significance at the .10 level, two stars the .05 level, and three stars the .01 level.

For example, the regression for A1 was significant at the .01 level. This means that the relationship evident would be found among unrelated variables only once in 100 trials. Note that $R^2 = .43$. This means that 43% of the variation in A1 could be related to variation of the independent variables. The principle independent variable to be identified was X, the percentage of black students enrolled, which was significant at the .01 level. For a complete summary of the results, including the regression coefficients, the correlation coefficients, and the F values, see Appendix K.

### Summary Table of Results of Linear Regression Analysis of Institutional Data

| Dependent Variable | Significance Level (F) of the Regression | $R^2$ | Principal Independent Variables |
|---|---|---|---|
| A1 | .01 | .43 | X*** |
| A2 | .025 | .30 | X** |
| B1 | .01 | .58 | X*** |
| B2 | .025 | .47 | V*, VI* |
| B3 | .01 | .65 | X*** |
| C1 | .01 | .87 | II**, III**, VIIIB* |
| C2 | .01 | .91 | I***, II*, IV* |
| C3 | .01 | .92 | II**, IV*, VIIIA**, VIIIB* |
| C4 | .01 | .90 | II**, VIIIA*** |
| C5 | .025 | .78 | III**, VIIIA**, VIIIB*, VIIIC* |
| C6 | .05 | .79 | I*, VIIIC* |
| D1 | .025 | .69 | III**, IV* |
| D2 | .01 | .70 | I*** |
| D3 | .025 | .56 | II*, VIIIC** |
| D4 | .10 | .60 | |
| D5 | .01 | .88 | I**, II**, VIIIC*, IX*** |
| D6 | .10 | .62 | V* |
| D7 | not signif. | .47 | |
| D8 | not signif. | .52 | IV*, VIIIC* |
| D9 | not signif. | .54 | IV**, VIIIC**, VIIID* |
| E1 | .025 | .67 | III** |
| E2 | .01 | .79 | I**, IV*, X*** |

In reviewing the Summary Table on page 15, notice that all but three of the regressions were statistically significant and the $R^2$'s were consistently high. Thus, the regression equations detected strong relationships. Page 12 of Appendix K reports the covariance matrix for the independent variables. The matrix shows that the independent variables were highly multi-colinear. This means that the regression equations detected the overall relationships, but the effects of individual variables tended to be mixed. A systematic resolution of that problem requires step by step deletion of the nonsignificant independent variables. At this stage, the analysis has established that the relationships do exist and has identified the important independent variables.

For example, the percentage of applicants seeking aid and the percentage of students receiving aid were found to be strongly related to the percentage of black students. The percentage of freshman applicants for aid and the percentage of freshman receiving aid were estimated to increase .3% and .2% for every increase of 1% in the percentage of black students in the student body. The type of student aid being used by institutions was influenced by a number of factors. Gift aid averaged $400 less at public institutions and job aid $20 more. As average parental assets increased (Variable II), gift aid tended to decline, both in magnitude ($8 per $100, C1) and percentage (.3% per $100, C3). Gift aid was more available at schools with higher tuition and replaced loan aid in the aid package. Also, schools with high ability students tended to have larger gift aid programs.

There were some interesting regional effects, even after controlling for tuition, average revenue and removing the effects of public versus private institutions. Those institutions in the sample from the South, Southwest, and West had larger gift aid programs, those in the Midwest larger job programs, and those in the East larger loan programs. For example, gift aid was 25% more of the aid package in the Southwest and 14% more in the West than in the East, and job aid was 16% more of the aid program in the Midwest than in the other regions.

For sources of student aid, there were fewer significant effects. Institutional aid programs increased and guaranteed loan aid decreased as average ability increased. Institutional aid per student on aid increased $50 for every $100 increase in tuition, an indication that rising tuition costs are being offset for many students. Institutional aid per enrolled student averaged $182 less at public institutions. The Midwestern schools in the sample reported substantially larger institutional aid programs and smaller federal aid programs and guaranteed loan programs.

The regression for the variable E2 showed that aid per enrolled student was $319 less at public institutions and increased $7 for every increase of 1% in the percentage of black students.

In general, these results are consistent with those from the individual questionnaire analysis, namely that ability of students and high tuition cost were associated with the availability of aid funds, and that the average aid received did not correlate with parental assets; that is, students from more prosperous families attended higher cost institutions, and as a consequence received as much aid as their less well to do counterparts. Furthermore, these students tended to receive a greater proportion of their aid package in the form of gift aid.

More accurate estimation of the coefficients in these regressions poses no technical difficulties, but could not be completed in time for this report.

## V. The Individual Data

### 1. Introduction

One of the objectives of this study has been to collect data on individual applicants from some of the participating colleges and universities for the purpose of attempting to answer four basic questions about admissions and aid policies at these institutions. These questions were:

a) How do academic criteria, race, and financial need affect a student's probability of admission to a certain institution?

b) What is the effect of these criteria on the percent of a student's financial need which is being met?

c) What is the effect of the above criteria on the proportions of grant, loan, and job aid offered the student?

d) To what extent are institutions modifying the College Scholarship Service need analysis?

To obtain the answers, 35 institutions were asked to fill out individual questionnaires on from 200 to 1000 of their freshman applicants, divided equally between accepted and non-accepted applicants.[1] These questionnaires asked for name, social secuity number, SAT score, high school GPA, admissions decision, and other attributes. In the matter of financial aid information, the questionnaire requested that PCS filers be identified, CSS computation of their family contribution, along with any institutional adjustments, be reported, and financial aid offers from all sources be reported.

The 35 institutions returned a total of 16,850 questionnaires, and whenever possible these questionnaires were matched with PCS data obtained from the Educational Testing Service. The combined data were then tabulated in various forms and submitted to a variety of analyses in an attempt to answer the four questions. The results of the investigations of the individual questionnaires are presented in the subsequent pages. The answers to questions a, b, and c because of their similarity of form, are considered together by institution in Section 2, and question d is discussed in Section 3.

---

[1] See Appendix E for a copy of the questionnaire.

## 2. The Relationships of Admissions and Aid Practices to Student Attributes

This portion of the report deals with questions a, b, and c posed in the introduction. The aim was to measure the extent to which various student attributes affected the probability of admission, the percentage of need met, and aid packaging at 35 colleges and universities.

With regard to questions b and c, Table I contains some tabular results. For each of the 35 institutions, the institutionally adjusted average need was computed for the set of all accepted PCS filers. This was compared with the average aid offer for the same set of students to arrive at a figure for average percentage of need met. This figure included those accepted PCS filers who were not granted aid. The last three columns of this table report the average aid package. Whenever possible, this information was taken from the institutional report of aid resources, otherwise it represents the average aid package for the sample of accepted PCS filers. These data will be useful in interpreting other findings reported in this section.

The student attributes represented in the analysis are SAT score, high school GPA or Rank in class, Financial Need, Race, and Race x Financial Need. Since Race has a value of 1 for non-white students, and 0 otherwise, this last variable was intended to measure the marginal effect of Financial Need among non-white students. The objective of the analysis was the determination of the role of each student attribute in each of the aid and admissions decisions, namely admission, percent of need met, and composition of the aid package.

## TABLE I

## EXTENT TO WHICH INSTITUTIONS MEET ADJUSTED NEED, AND COMPOSITION OF AID PACKAGE

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Institution Adjusted Ave. Need | Average Offer | Percent of Inst. Need Met | Percent Grant | Percent Loan | Percent Job |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution I | 155 | $1,928 | $1,894 | 98% | 74% | 21% | 5% |
| Institution IV | 199 | 1,851 | 1,566 | 84 | 70 | 30 | 0 |
| Institution III | 217 | 1,904 | 1,822 | 95 | 70 | 15 | 15 |
| Institution II | 68 | 2,318 | 2,197 | 95 | 74 | 24 | 2 |
| Institution V | 54 | 1,988 | 1,687 | 84 | 61 | 24 | 15 |
| MEDIUM PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution VI | 122 | $2,075 | $1,711 | 82% | 79% | 21% | 0% |
| Institution XIII | 257 | 1,709 | 1,163 | 68 | 79 | 21 | 0 |
| Institution IX | 87 | 1,423 | 1,190 | 84 | 44 | 36 | 20 |
| Institution XIV | 119 | 1,593 | 915 | 57 | 76 | 24 | 0 |
| Institution VIII | 75 | 1,742 | 1,613 | 93 | 51 | 43 | 6 |
| Institution XII | 147 | 1,720 | 1,648 | 96 | 52 | 30 | 18 |
| Institution X | 16 | 967 | 749 | 77 | 41 | 39 | 20 |
| Institution VII | 79 | 1,708 | 1,596 | 93 | 45 | 38 | 17 |
| Institution XI | 144 | 1,856 | 1,643 | 88 | 88 | 12 | 0 |
| SMALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XVII | 88 | $2,094 | $2,165 | 103% | 85% | 15% | 0% |
| Institution XVIII | 193 | 1,394 | 1,541 | 111 | 85 | 15 | 0 |
| Institution XVI | 74 | 1,671 | 1,621 | 97 | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| Institution XV | 75 | 1,588 | 1,061 | 66 | 47 | 33 | 20 |
| Institution XIX | 115 | 2,177 | 2,008 | 92 | 62 | 35 | 3 |

TABLE I (continued)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Institution Adjusted Ave. Need | Average Offer | Percent of Inst. Need Met | Percent Grant | Percent Loan | Percent Job |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXII | 171 | $ 676 | $ 560 | 83% | 30% | 37% | 33% |
| Institution XX | 201 | 560 | 614 | 113 | 20 | 35 | 45 |
| Institution XXIII | 174 | 641 | 476 | 74 | 64 | 24 | 12 |
| Institution XXI | 255 | 642 | 754 | 117 | 66 | 19 | 15 |
| MEDIUM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXX | 233 | $ 802 | $ 744 | 93% | 54% | 44% | 2% |
| Institution XXVII | 168 | 715 | 825 | 115 | 21 | 49 | 30 |
| Institution XXXI | 115 | 941 | 634 | 67 | 59 | 26 | 15 |
| Institution XXVI | 58 | 1,217 | 866 | 71 | 51 | 46 | 3 |
| Institution XXV | 198 | 572 | 396 | 69 | 41 | 30 | 29 |
| Institution XXXII | 91 | 783 | 716 | 91 | 40 | 46 | 14 |
| Institution XXIV | 110 | 497 | 459 | 92 | 54 | 28 | 18 |
| Institution XXIX | 62 | 988 | 1,037 | 105 | 39 | 27 | 34 |
| Institution XXVIII | 56 | 816 | 873 | 107 | 49 | 32 | 19 |
| SMALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXXIII | NA | | | | | | |
| Institution XXXV | 25 | $1,025 | $ 860 | 83% | 28% | 19% | 53% |
| Institution XXXIV | 78 | 761 | 925 | 120 | 24 | 52 | 24 |

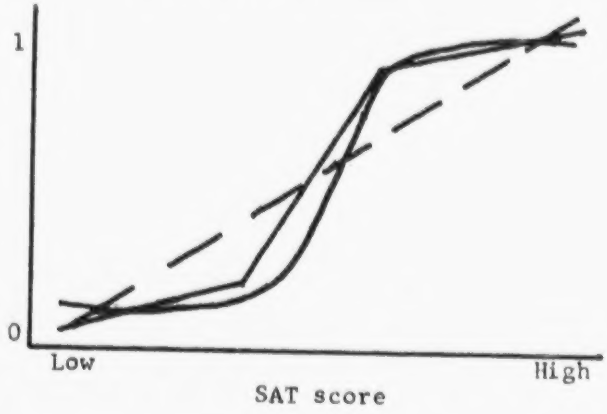
The results reported here were primarily derived from the methods of linear regression analysis, although the analysis of admissions data was carried somewhat further. As was explained in an earlier section, linear regression analysis attempts to measure some underlying linear relationship of the form:

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{I} \beta_i X_i + \beta_0$$

where Y is, for example, the probability of admission, and $X_i$ represents the various student attributes. Linear regression analysis estimates the coefficients $\beta$. In fact, one would not expect the actual relationship between these three decisions and the student attributes to be so simple. At some institutions, these decisions were undoubtedly influenced by other non-quantifiable student attributes, such as attendance at a private secondary school or promise as a college athlete. The linear regression analysis should be viewed as an attempt to approximate the effects of the quantifiable independent variables and to discover the extent to which this linear approximation actually characterised these three decisions.

In investigating the relationship between probability of admission and student attributes, a second method of analysis was employed. One might hypothesize that the relationship between SAT score and probability of admission is actually an S shaped curve (Figure 1).

Figure 1



students with low SAT scores have almost no chance of admission, there is a range where probability of admission rises rapidly with SAT score, and students with scores above a certain level have an approximately equal probability of being admitted. The broken line in Figure 1 shows the limitation of a linear description of such a policy.

The second approach is a two stage analysis. The sample is first divided into several groups, for example, the low, middle, and high SAT groups, and linear regression is applied within the three groups. The result might be something like the three straight lines in Figure 1, a considerably improved description of the underlying situation.

The second method of analysis was applied to the 14 institutions reporting the most complete data. The analysis was performed with a computer program called the Automatic Interaction Detector (A.I.D.) which identifies the most important independent variable and divides it into regions which maximize the variation of the dependent variable between groups.

The results of the analysis are reported by participating institutions in Appendix L and interpreted, again by institution, in the pages which follow. A detailed introduction to reading Appendix L is contained in the immediately following discussion of Institution I. At the end of the discussion of individual institutions, a summary table of the principle results over all institutions is presented and discussed.

## A. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

### Institution I

The six tables under the heading Institution I in Appendix L illustrate the kind of results which will be discussed in this section. Table

1 gives the results of a linear regression of probability of admission with race (white vs. non-white), SAT score, high school GPA, and financial need. Note that the observations on the dependent variable are 0 (not admitted) or 1 (admitted). The regression coefficients for race, SAT, GPA, and financial need were 0.33989, 0.00044, 0.00228, -0.00005, respectively. Thus the probability of admission increased .34 for black students, increased .04 for each 100 point increase in SAT, and .23 for each point increase in GPA, while decreasing .005 for each $100 increase in financial need.

The ratio of the regression coefficient to the standard error is a t statistic whose square is the F value which appears in the tables in Appendix L. A value in excess of 2.72 is significant at .10, in excess of 3.84 is significant at .05, and in excess of 6.64 is significant at .01. Significant F values are denoted by one, two, and three stars. The values are 23.03, significant at .01, and 7.30, 9.02, and 8.20, all significant at .01. The cumulative $R^2$ represents the percentage of variation of the independent variable explained by the independent variable and those listed above it. Thus race alone explained 2% of the variation in the admissions decision; race and SAT explained 7% of the variation, and although each independent variable was statistically significant, together they explained only 11% of the variation, an amount which was unusually low. Note that the number of observations was 475 and the F level of the overall regression was 14.54, significant at .01. Tables 2-5 are read in a similar fashion and the dependent variables are percentage of need met, percentage of grant aid, percentage of loan aid, and percentage of job aid.

Table 6 shows the result of applying the Automatic Interaction Detector Program. The program found that a maximum of 6% of the total variation of the dependent variable could be explained by splitting the observations into two groups. This was achieved by splitting on the variable GPA at the value 3.96. Probability of admission was .75 in the high GPA group which had 99 cases and .43 in the low GPA group which had 400 cases. A further split at GPA = 3.82, explained another 1% of the variation. With this introduction to the tables in Appendix L, it is possible to interpret the results.

This highly selective institution with high tuition costs was one of a group of institutions at which admissions policy could not be successfully quantified by the linear model. The linear regression explained only 11% of the variation in the admissions decision for this sample. Thus almost 90% of the variation must be attributed to nonlinear effects or other student attributes. This institution was one of several highly selective institutions at which the data suggests that the admission decision was not based upon SAT and GPA. Applicants to these institutions had such uniformly high academic records that selection was undoubtedly based primarily upon a variety of other student attributes. This was confirmed by the attempt to explain the admissions decision by grouping (Table 6) which explained only 7% of the variation. For a full understanding, these results should be compared with those of other institutions.

There was an increase in probability of admission of .34 for black students, while probability of admission declined .005 for every $100 increase in need. Thus, as a linear approximation, a student with need of $2000 had 10% less chance to be admitted than a similar student with no need. It is important to emphasize that financial need is a variable which may reflect a variety of socioeconomic factors.

Table 2 describes the linear regression of percentage of need met (aid divided by need) on SAT, GPA, financial need, and race. Notice that academic attributes are not significant. The significance of race again reflects the minority recruitment as percentage of need met is 25% higher for black students. The coefficient of -.03 for financial need implies that the linear approximation to this relationship was a 3% decline in percentage of need met for every $100 increase in need. This effect was significant at .01.

Tables 3-5 represent the linear regressions for composition of the aid package. Since percentage of grant, loan, and job aid add to 100%, these tables should be considered together. Notice the coefficients for race which imply that the black student received 11% more of his aid as grant aid. Notice also that percentage of grant aid increased slightly with need while the percentage of loan aid decreased slightly overall. The $R^2$ for aid packaging was low, implying that aid packaging decisions were not primarily based upon these attributes at Institution I.

Institution II

Table 1 of Appendix L (Institution II) shows that a linear model explained 58% of the variation in the admissions decision at this school. Applying the A.I.D. program (Table 6) resulted in an $R^2$ of .73. Thus at this large private school, admission policy was almost fully explained by academic attributes. Note however, that financial need was significant and had its effect primarily in the low GPA group (.02 per $100, Table 1b). Note that the A.I.D. program isolated one group with a .05 probability of admission and another with probability of .94. The effect of need in the low GPA group was estimated at a 16% decrease in probability of admission for a $1000 increase in need. However, applying regression at stage 2 gave $R^2 = .68$, compared to .73 by applying A.I.D. a second time. The percentage of need met decreased 15% for every $100 increase in need and academic factors were not important. Tables 3-5 show that aid packaging was not effectively characterized, as $R^2$ did not exceed .04 and no significant effects were detected. The inference is that aid packaging was not based upon need or academic qualifications.

### Institution III

At this highly selective institution, the results followed those at Institution I. Neither linear regression nor grouping successfully explained admissions policy ($R^2 = .14$) although ability attributes were important. Need was not a significant variable. Presumably admissions policy depended upon other student attributes. The results for percentage of need met were striking in that both need and ability attributes had significant coefficients. Percentage of need met was estimated to decrease 3% per $100 increase in need and increased 29% with a 1 point increase in GPA. Aid packaging, on the other hand, did not depend upon academic attributes while the percentage of grant aid increased with need. This is in accordance with CSS recommended policy.

### Institution IV

This large, less selective, private institution appeared somewhat similar in policy to Institution II. Admissions policy was highly explained by ability attributes and need was not a factor. Percentage of need met was significantly related to need, and once again ability was important as students at the top of the class were awarded 9% more of their need than students at the top of the second quartile. Aid packaging was not well characterized, although a weak positive relationship (2% per 100 points) was detected between SAT score and percentage of grant aid.

Institution V

At this large, moderately prosperous institution, admissions policy was highly explained by the linear model as both need and ability variables were significantly related. Probability of admission was estimated to decrease .6% for each $100 increase in need. However academic factors explained 50% of the variation of the admissions variable.

From Table 2, it may be inferred that percentage of need met depended upon both need and ability factors, decreasing 4% for every increase of $100 in need. This relationship contributes .47 to $R^2$. There were two interesting effects in aid packaging. Percentage of grant aid increased with ability, and loan aid increased while job aid decreased as need increased. Thus better students were given grant aid while high need students were given aid in the form of loans.

Institution VI

This high tuition, selective institution is another case in which financial need was a significant factor in the admission decision, although the relationship was only -.004 per $100. Ability factors accounted for 43% of the variation in the admissions decision. Applying the A.I.D. package improved $R^2$ to .51, which suggests the existence of a threshhold level for admission, based upon ability attributes.

Percentage of need met was found to decrease 7% per 100 point increase in SAT score and only 1% per $100 increase in need. There were no significant relationships for aid packaging. Hence this institution apparently based aid decisions on policies consistent with CSS recommendations.

Institution VII

This institution reported only one ability factor, GPA. Need was significant for admission (-.03 per $100), percentage of need met (-5% per $100), and percentage of grant aid (3% per $100). Thus the evidence is that needy students were less likely to be accepted, were awarded a smaller percentage of their need, and received a greater percentage of their aid in grant form. As will be discussed in the concluding remarks, these relationships must be interpreted conservatively, since there was only one control variable. The effects attributed to financial need no doubt hold effects which could be differentiated into a variety of other socioeconomic factors.

Institution VIII

At this institution, admission probability did not depend upon need. However, the admission decision was not well characterized by the linear model. Nor did the A.I.D. package have a high $R^2$. This highly selective institution did not base admission upon ability factors.

Percentage of need met and percentage of grant aid both depended upon ability factors, as percentage of need met increased 6% and percentage of grant aid 9% for a 100 point increase in SAT score. Thus, the institution apparently used aid as an incentive for strong students. Note that grant aid amounted to only 51% of the aid program.

Institution IX

Probability of admission declined 1% for each $100 increase in need. Percentage of need met increased 1% and percentage of grant aid 6% for every 100 point increase in SAT score. Notice from Table I that this institution met 84% of need and had only 44% of its aid in the form of grants. Thus, needier students had more unmet need and grant aid was used to recruit strong students.

Institution X

At this institution, admission probability was strongly affected by need (-.03 per $100) as was percentage of need met, while aid packaging depended heavily upon ability attributes. Notice from Table I that this institution had relatively small aid resources, particularly in grant aid. The institution chose to make a smaller percentage of funds available to needier students and to use grant aid as a recruiting aid. This was typical of private institutions with limited aid resources.

Institution XI

This prosperous institution showed a very small relationship between admission probability and need, and the highly qualfied applicant pool was reflected in low $R^2$ for the admission decision. Aid practices were disadvantageous to needy students, however, as percentage of need met decreased 4% and percentage of grant aid 1% for every $100 increase.

Institution XII

At this women's college, black students had a 17% greater probability of admission, 67% greater percentage of need met, and a 46% increase in the percentage of grant aid. Financial need, however, reflected negatively on the probability of admission (2% per $100). This illustrates the situation in which minority recruitment existed side by side with admission disadvantages for needier students. There was a strong indication of grant aid being used for recruitment. This institution had only 52% of its aid resources in grant aid, and the percentage of grant aid received increased 12% for every increase of 100 points in SAT score.

### Institution XIII

This institution also gave evidence of a minority recruitment program. Black students had .15% greater probability of admission, but no aid effects. The effect of need on admission was only -.004 per $100. Percentage of need met decreased 4% for every $100 increase in need and there was evidence that grant aid was used as a recruiting tool, as percentage of grant aid increased 6% for a 100 point increase in SAT score.

### Institution XIV

The coefficients for percentage of black students should be disregarded, since the number of black students in the sample was small. Need was not a factor in the admission decision. Students with high SAT scores received a greater percentage of their need in aid and a $100 increase in need decreased percentage of grant aid by 1%. These two effects are contrary to CSS recommendation.

### Institution XV

Two effects were notable. Percentage of need met decreased 4% for every $100 increase in need and grant aid increased very sharply with ability attributes. This institution had only 47% of its aid in grant form, and the grant was given selectively to the stronger students.

### Institution XVI

This institution is one at which the admissions decision was highly described by the analysis. Financial need was a factor in admission, but notice from Tables 1b and 1c that this effect was limited to the low SAT group. Black students had a greater probability of admission, and this effect was also limited to the low SAT group. Percentage of need met decreased 2% with a $100 increase in need and there were no significant effects for aid packaging.

Institution XVII

Again at this institution, financial need was a factor in the admission decision (.007 per $100), and the effect was slightly greater in the high SAT group. Percentage of need met decreased 3% for each $100 increase, and class rank had a marginal significance for the aid decisions.

Institution XVIII

This institution's data suggested a minority recruitment program, as black students had greater probability of admission, particularly in the low SAT group. However, black students did not receive preferential aid treatment. Financial need had a very small, though significant, relationship to admission probability. Percentage of need met decreased 3% and percentage of grant aid increased 1% for every $100 increase in need.

Institution XIX

The admission and aid policies at this selective school were only weakly characterized. Need was not significant in the admission decision and percentage of need met decreased as need increased. However, the percentage of grant aid increased with need.

## B. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Most public institutions reported only one dimension of ability, typically some measure of high school performance. Thus, the financial need effect must be interpreted very generally as including all those effects correlated with financial need as, for example, one would expect SAT score to be negatively correlated with need.

Institution XX

The data indicate that admission was negatively correlated with need (-.02 per $100). This strong effect is partly explained by the introductory comments. Financial need sharply decreased the percentage of need met (-11% per $100) and grant aid increased 2% per $100 of need.

Institution XXI

This prestigious state university has aid programs which were apparent from the results, as percentage of grant aid was 11% higher for students whose GPA was one point greater. The relationship between need and the probability of admission was significant but weak (-.004 per $100) and as at Institution XX, the relationship between need and percentage of need met was very strong. This reflects the inability of this institution to meet large need.

Institution XXII

This institution reported data similar to that of the previous two schools. Financial need was marginally disadvantageous to admission (-.07 per $100), and it seems clear that this was an indirect effect at this large public school. Aid offered did not increase in proportion to need, as the percentage of need met decreased 11% for every $100 increase in need. Finally, this institution awarded grant aid on the basis of ability, as students at the top of their class received more aid than those at the top of the second quartile.

Institution XXIII

The admissions policy of this institution is primarily of the threshhold type as the results of the A.I.D. program indicate a threshhold GPA of 3.0 (Table 6). Although financial need was not significant for the total population, it had a significant negative effect for the low GPA group.

Financial need had a relatively weak relationship to percentage of need met and there were no significant effects for aid packaging.

Institution XXIV

This institution reported admissions and aid results common to many public schools. Financial need had a weak negative relationship with admission, but this school was unable to offer sufficient aid to high need students, as percentage of need met decreased 8% for every $100 increase in need. There was strong evidence of grant aid being used for recruitment, as grant aid was 25% greater for those at the top of their class than for those at the top of the second quartile.

Institution XXV

Again, the findings were typical of most public institutions. Admission probability did not depend upon financial need, but the percentage of need met decreased sharply as need increased (-10% per $100) and students with high rank in their high school class were given priority for grant aid resources.

Institution XXVI

Financial need was not a significant factor in the admissions decision, which was almost completely explained by GPA ($R^2 = .77$). Percentage of need met declined 6% for each $100 increase in need, and an increase of one point in high school GPA resulted in an increase of 31% in the percentage of grant aid offered.

Institution XXVII

Typical effects were a 9% decrease in the percentage of need met with a $100 increase in need and a 22% increase in the percentage of grant aid with a one point increase in ability. There was a small but significant negative relationship between need and probability of admission and as need increased, grant aid increased in proportion while job aid decreased.

Institution XXVIII

This institution reported the most severe penalization for financial need of any participating school. Disregarding the regression for probability of admission (the school reported only four non-accepted PCS filers), the estimated linear relationship was a 17% decrease in percentage of need met for a $100 increase in need.

Institution XXIX

This institution reported admission and aid policies consistent with CSS recommended policy. Financial need was not significantly related to probability of admission, percentage of need met declined a relatively low 3% per $100 increase in need. However, students at the top of their class received 25% more of their aid package in grant aid than did those at the top of the second quartile.

Institution XXX

This institution reported data on only six non-admitted students, so admissions policy could not be investigated. Percentage of need met did not depend upon need and there was a weak positive relationship between GPA and the percentage of grant aid.

Institution XXXI

At this institution only eight non-accepted PCS filers were reported. Thus the significance of financial need in the admission decision is based upon a very small sample. Results for percentage of need met were unusual in that an increase of one point in GPA was associated with 38% increase in the percentage of need met. Grant aid increased 15% as GPA increased one point. And both of these variables were negatively associated with financial need. Thus at this institution, both the total aid program and the grant aid program were used for recruiting strong students.

### Institution XXXII

Only admissions and need information were available. The probability of admission was estimated to decline .02 for every $100 increase in need.

### Institution XXXIII

This institution reported only five PCS filers in its non-accepted group. Thus, the significant need effect for admission was based upon a very small sample. Notice that this effect was restricted to the low GPA group. The significant effect of SAT in estimating percentage of grant aid indicates that grant aid was made available to the better students.

### Institution XXXIV

The noteworthy effects at this institution were the increase in grant aid and decrease in loan and job aid as GPA and SAT increased. This is an indication that grant aid was used to recruit students with strong academic records.

### Institution XXXV

At this institution percentage of need met increased with SAT score (11% per $100), decreased sharply with need (-12% per $100), and percentage of grant aid increased with rank (11% per quartile). This pattern indicates that aid funds were used to recruit highly qualified students including the preferential availability of grant aid.

### 3. Institutional Changes in the CSS Computation of Parental and Student Contribution

One of the principal questions motivating the collection of data on individual students concerned institutional practice vis-a-vis the utilization of CSS need analysis. Specifically, to what extent and in what manner were institutions modifying CSS central computation? The data on individual students submitted by 35 institutions made possible some definitive answer to these questions.

Consideration was restricted to individuals who were accepted for admission and who filed a Parents' Confidential Statement. In this category, a total of 4,572 observations were obtained, for an average of 127 over the 35 institutions submitting individual data. In only two cases was the number of relevant questionnaires smaller than 50 (Institution X and Institution XXXV), and both of these institutions reported no modification of the CSS need analysis.

Institutions were asked to report the CSS computation of the parents' contribution, applicants' summer earnings, and applicants' assets whenever the individual student being observed was accepted and had filed a Parents' Confidential Statement. They were also requested to indicate any modification of the CSS need analysis made by the institution.[1] In Appendix M, the extent to which modifications were made is summarized for each of the 35 institutions. Table I reports changes in CSS computation of total family contribution, Table II pertains to parental contribution, Table III to applicants' summer earnings, and Table IV to applicants' assets. Institutions are grouped in these tables according to size (Large, Medium, or Small) and to control (Public or Private).

---

[1] A copy of the individual questionnaire may be found in Appendix E.

Overall it was found that institutions had modified the CSS need analysis in 44% of all cases. This figure is the average of the percentage of modifications reported by the 35 institutions and does not give weight to larger schools or schools which submitted more questionnaires. CSS computation of total family contribution was adjusted upward in 37% of all cases for an average of $202 and downward in 7% of all cases for an average of $255. This means that in more than one out of three cases, institutions asked for a family contribution larger than the CSS computation and that this increase averaged $202, while in one case out of fourteen, the institution sought a smaller family contribution for an average of $255.

With the exception of small public schools which were under represented, this result was not restricted to one type of school. Medium sized public schools reported the smallest number of modifications and large public schools made the greatest percentage of adjustments.

One factor can be immediately isolated as contributing to this high percentage of adjustments. Twelve institutions, a third of the respondents, reported that as a matter of course they increased the CSS computation of applicants' summer earnings.[1] For example, Institution III increased the estimate of applicants' summer earnings by $100 or $200 in 99% of all cases. The greatest increase in this figure was reported by Institution XXVII, an average increase of $320 over 86% of cases for that institution. These specific instances of general modification in the CSS formula accounted for two thirds of the reported upward adjustments in total family contribution.

---

[1] See Table III, Appendix M.

The number of downward adjustments reported for applicants' summer earnings was inconsequential.

The other principal area in which institutions modified CSS need analysis was that of parents' contribution. In 12% of all cases, parents' contribution was adjusted upward for an average of $240 and in 8% of all cases, parents' contribution was adjusted downward for an average of $324. Thirteen schools adjusted parents' contribution upward more than 10% of the time and ten of these schools were private. There was no apparent pattern in the average dollar amount of adjustments. Of the thirteen institutions modifying more than 15% of the CSS calculation of parents' contribution, six were among the twelve schools which also consistently adjusted applicants' summer earnings.

In the category of applicants' assets, only two schools, Institutions III and IX, reported a frequent change in the CSS computation, and on the average, institutions reported modifications of the CSS figures in only 6% of all cases. The data reported in Table IV for Institution XXIX, namely an upward adjustment of $200 in 66% of cases, was explained by that institution as expected term-time earnings.

Returning to Table I in Appendix M, it is clear that the reported changes in the CSS estimate of total contribution have two principal sources, the twelve institutions at which the CSS estimate of summer earnings was considered too small, and the thirteen institutions which made a practice of modifying the CSS computation of parents' contribution.

It appears that most of the responding financial aid offices did not accept the CSS analysis of parents' contribution, and that most institutions reviewed the CSS computation of parents' contribution and, in one out of five cases, arrived at a value different from the CSS value. A simple and direct manner in which this question can be investigated further consists in direct inquiry with the 35 participating institutions concerning the method by which they compute the parents' contribution. The responses could suggest some modifications of the CSS formula. As to CSS treatment of applicants' summer earnings, many financial aid officers obviously consider that the CSS estimate is unreasonably low.

In addition, to investigating the frequency and magnitude of modifications in CSS computed need at the 35 responding institutions, it has seemed useful also to examine how these changes have affected total need for the students in the sample. Once again utilizing the same size and control stratification of colleges and universities, it is possible to find the relationship between CSS total need and institutionally adjusted need.[1]

In every case, the institutionally adjusted total need was at least 79% of the CSS figures. It is perhaps significant to note that in the 74% of the instances where changes did occur, the institutional modification turned out to produce total need of within 5% or less of CSS computed total need in 66% of the cases. It was within 10% or less in 76%. No discernable pattern of difference because of size or control was apparent.

## 4. Some Concluding Comments on Institutional Admissions and Aid Practices

As has been noted, the purpose of the analysis of the individual student data was to characterize institutional admissions and financial aid policies as revealed by the decisions actually made in admitting and awarding financial aid to 1969's freshman class. Of special interest to the Cartter Panel was a determination of the exact degree of deviation of actual practice from CSS recommendations and then investigation of the causes of this deviation. In areas where CSS has not established any standards, actual practices are compared with the Cartter Panel's packaging subcommittee's recommendations.

---

[1] See Appendix M for these results. Data for two institutions made it impossible to use their responses in this connection.

The admission-aid process was considered in three categories, admission, determination of the size of the package for students who received aid, and determination of the grant component of the package. It was found that in about half the institutions, for non-minority students, large financial need significantly reduced their probability of acceptance even when quantifiable indicators of ability were used as controls. Secondly, it was found that in every institution, the higher the institutionally calculated financial need, the smaller the proportion of it that was covered by the total package of institutional and outside awards. Thirdly, it was discovered that while packaging practices varied considerably, high measured ability was very often associated with a higher grant component. High financial need was only weakly associated with a rise in the grant share of the package and was sometimes negatively associated with the grant share.

The admission decision was, as expected, dominated by the ability of the students, especially in those institutions which had non-homogeneous applicant pools. The explanation of many colleges' admissions policies was substantially improved by use of the Automatic Interaction Detector program which split the population into subgroups, based on ability measures, in such a way as to form groups whose members fared similarly in the admissions competition. The success of these splits supports the view that, in many cases, the admitting process can be best characterized as a ranking process with a cutoff point determined by the number of spaces available.

The surprising finding, however, was the consistently negative relationship between financial need and probability of being offered admission. Thirty-two out of thirty-five schools had negative coefficients on the financial need variable. In eighteen of those institutions, the coefficient was significant at the five percent level on a two-tailed test. In four more, it was significant at the five percent level on a one-tailed test. In the private institutions, the average effect of applying for aid and having need of $1000 was to reduce probability of admission by eleven percent. In the public institutions in the study, the average effect of applying for aid and having need of $1000 was to reduce probability of admission by seven percent. Because the typical amount of need in private colleges is larger, the impact of this effect is greater there. This result is especially significant considering that the statistical and sampling biases should work primarily the other way. If errors were made in sampling of aid applicants one would expect that the error would be in the direction of missing applicants who were not admitted. Secondly, since there is a widespread impression among the students that aid is primarily for those with exceptional records, students with positive characteristics such as musical, sports, or leadership ability not entered into the relationship should be more likely to apply for aid. The reduced probability of admission for the typical aid applicant is specified for each college in Table II on page 48 (refer to the column entitled "Mean Need x Effect of Need").

It is often said in the popular press that because of the minority-disadvantaged recruitment programs, it is easier to get admitted to college now if one is poor. The race of the applicants was available for seven of the private colleges and in the six cases where being black improved the probability of admission (generally by about twenty-five percent), the negative effect of extra financial need was strong and significant. The negative relationship was also significant, however, in many colleges that were admitting blacks but did not report which of their applicants were black. This directly refutes the popular impression that giving preference to blacks results in a net preference for low income students.

The results have two interpretations: that colleges are limiting the demand on their meager financial aid resources by not admitting needy students, or that financial need is a proxy for other characteristics such as lack of an alumni parent; being a public school graduate; or at public colleges, being an out-of-state resident, which are the real causes of the reduced probability of admission. Which ever interpretation is accepted, the effect is to make it more difficult for low income students to get a college education.

The major purpose of the CSS's need analysis system is to establish the size of the total package of financial aid. Knowledge of the extent to which colleges' actual awards vary from CSS norms is important to an evaluation of the success of the efforts of CSS to direct the nation's financial aid into the most productive service of students, institutions, and society. If these goals are to be reached, then an institution's aid resources must be utilized to the fullest extent by, (1) limiting awards to the amount of need, and (2) allocating awards in such a way as to permit as many students as possible to enroll.

The students most likely to be excluded from higher education by insufficient offers of aid are those with the greatest need. It is exactly these students, however, who seem to fare the worst as the system currently operates. The greater a student's need, the smaller the proportion of it that was met by college and outside sources. In every college in the sample, the hypothesis that as need rose the aid offer rose at least proportionately was rejected at the .001 level. In the private colleges the proportion of financial need met fell by three percent for every $100 of increased need. In the public colleges, the proportion of need met fell by eleven percent for every $100 of extra need. On the average, evaluated at the mean financial need, the award rose fifty dollars for every hundred dollar increase in college defined need.[1] The marginal rise in aid per hundred dollar increase in need evaluated at the college's mean need is presented in Column B of Table II on page 48.

The proportion of need met also had a tendency to vary with race and measured ability. In the private institutions, the proportion of need met was higher for blacks in six out of seven cases. In seven out of nineteen private colleges, improvements in measured ability were significantly associated with greater proportions of financial need being awarded. In three cases, one of the measures of ability had a significant negative association with award size. The relationship between ability and award size was more mixed in the public colleges than in the private.

The packaging decision was investigated by observing how the ratio of

---

[1] The partial of aid with respect to need can be obtained from the regression equation as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Aid}}{\text{Need}} = \frac{A}{N} = a + b_1N + b_2(\text{ability})$$

$$A = aN + b_1N^2 + b_2N(\text{ability})$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial N} = a + 2b_1N + b_2(\text{ability})$$

Since

$$\left(\frac{\bar{A}}{N}\right) = a + b_1\bar{N} + b_2\overline{(\text{ability})}$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial N} = \frac{\bar{A}}{N} + b_1\bar{N} \quad \text{evaluated at the mean } (\bar{N})$$

grant aid to total aid varied with financial need, ability, and race. There are real constraints on the absolute amount of self-help borrowing and working students may be expected to be able to assume. In fact, students with great financial need often come from cultures where borrowing is associated with exploitive merchants. Loans are often unacceptable to them. For these and other reasons, the Cartter Panel's packaging subcommittee has suggested that all students applying for financial aid should be expected to either borrow or work to fill the first $1000 or so of need, and that grant aid should be added to self help to fill the gap between self help and the remainder of unmet need. Thus, good practice implies that as need goes up, the grant proportion should rise substantially. In ten out of thirty-five colleges, there was a statistically significant tendency for the grant proportion to rise as need rose. In four colleges statistically significant tendencies in the opposite direction were observed. Though positive relationships of grant proportion to need predominated, the hypothesis of proportionality could not be rejected in the twenty-one remaining colleges. By combining the change in grant proportion with the relationship between total aid and institutionally calculated need, an estimate of the marginal tendency for grant aid to rise as need rises was calculated.[1] This figure was below the

---

[1] The change in grant per hundred dollars change in need is calculated in the following way:

$$G = \frac{G}{A} \cdot A$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial N} = \frac{\partial\left(\frac{G}{A}\right)}{\partial N} \cdot A + \frac{\partial A}{\partial N} \cdot \frac{G}{A}$$

$\frac{G}{A}$ is the grant/(total aid) proportion.

$\frac{\partial A}{\partial N}$ is the marginal effect of need on aid evaluated at the mean (Col. B).

$\frac{\partial\left(\frac{G}{A}\right)}{\partial N}$ is the coefficient on need in the equation predicting grant proportion.

marginal increase rate for all aid in most cases but not by much in at least half of the private colleges. This reflects both the heavy use of grant aid in these private colleges and adherence to the suggested packaging philosophy. The public colleges averaged a marginal rate of increase about one half of that for all aid as a whole. The estimate for each college is presented in Column C of Table II.

Ability is generally the most important predictor of the aid package. In eighteen of the colleges, greater measured ability was significantly associated with grants being a higher fraction of the total package. This fact reflects the common practice of using grant aid as a reward for past achievement. The packaging subcommittee recommends against raising the grant component of a financial aid package when a student has greater measured ability. On the contrary, the subcommittee points out that many academically marginal students may not be able to handle a job on top of their school work and recommends that the grant share be higher in these cases.

At each step of the admission-aid process, the non-minority high need student does not receive treatment up to the need level established by College Scholarship Service norms. This is quite understandable since the resources of colleges and universities are limited and two or three low need students can be aided, and most likely persuaded to attend, for the cost of one high need student. The increasing difficulty that many private colleges are having recruiting enough students willing and able to pay their high tuitions suggests that pressure from within the college to use aid as a recruitment device is not likely to end. But what is a good idea from the point of view of one college is counter-productive when all colleges engage in it.

Given the counter pressures, the success CSS has had in leading colleges toward an aid policy which reflects student and national priorities is truly commendable. Further strengthened education and persuasion through professional organizations seems indicated, however, by the distance yet to go.

There are some possible interim approaches that could improve the effectiveness of the currently available financial aid resources. The first step is calculation by CSS of a suggested grant award size in addition to the calculation of overall financial aid. This in substance is being recommended by the packaging subcommittee. The second step is giving parents a copy of a modified version of the Financial Need Analysis Report. This was recommended in the study of Student Opinion. It would have to be explained to the parents on their modified FNAR that because of "recent cutbacks in Federal Funds" institutional financial aid budgets generally are inadequate and therefore the actual award is likely to be below the recommended amount. The first effect of this would be to create pressure for expansions of federal and state student aid programs. The second effect would be to encourage financial aid officers to adjust grants to favor the most needy students. Such an approach would make it difficult for institutions to sustain the observed practice of granting larger packages and larger grants when a student had a higher measured ability. It would be more difficult for aid officers to sustain the current practice of meeting a smaller proportion of calculated need when the need is larger. It would tend to reduce the use of financial aid awards as methods of competing for the limited supply of very able students.

## TABLE II. INSTITUTIONAL STUDENT ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Colleges

PRIVATE

| | Effect of Need on Probability of Admission (00's) | Mean Need x Effect of Need | PERCENTAGE OF NEED MET | | | | | | Change in Aid per $100 Increase in Need |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SAT | | GPA | | FIN. NEED | | |
| | | | Coefficient | Value of F | Coefficient | Value of F | Coefficient | Value of F | |
| 1(R) | -.005*** | -10% | --- | --- | .14857 | 1.25 | -.03393 | 110 | $ 43 |
| 2 | -.007*** | -16% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.01588 | 25 | 54 |
| 3 | -.002 | - 4% | -.09176 | 20 | .28814 | 6.2 | -.02821 | 234 | 43 |
| 4 | -.002 | - 4% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.02883 | 102 | 45 |
| 5 | -.006*** | - 4% | --- | --- | .06911 | 3.0 | -.04087 | 212 | 20 |
| 6 | -.004** | - 7% | -.07 | 15 | --- | --- | -.01391 | 26 | 83 |
| 7 | -.03*** | -41% | --- | --- | .13681 | 5.2 | -.05446 | 33 | 15 |
| 8 | -.001 | - 2% | -.06 | 4.5 | --- | --- | -.04712 | 97 | 15 |
| 9 | -.01*** | -14% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.02220 | 38 | 72 |
| 10 | NA | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.03332 | 42 | 71 |
| 11 | -.004** | - 7% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.03639 | 79 | 26 |
| 12(R) | -.02*** | -34% | .06 | 4.5 | --- | --- | -.01404 | 29 | 83 |
| 13(R) | -.004*** | - 8% | -.07 | 4.1 | --- | --- | -.04117 | 63 | 16 |
| 14(R) | -.002 | - 3% | .08 | 19 | --- | --- | -.01544 | 16 | 68 |
| 15 | -.007* | -11% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.04256 | 12 | 36 |
| 16(R) | -.007*** | -12% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.01639 | 17 | 67 |
| 17(R) | -.007*** | -15% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.02876 | 59 | 37 |
| 18(R) | -.004*** | - 6% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.02514 | 170 | 58 |
| 19 | -.001 | - 2% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.03738 | 19 | 12 |
| Average | -.007 | -11% | | | | | | | $ 45 |
| PUBLIC | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | -.02*** | -11% | NA | --- | .15932 | 2.2 | -.11150 | 133 | $ 38 |
| 21 | -.004*** | -2.5% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.09646 | 16 | 36 |
| 22 | -.01*** | - 7% | NA | --- | --- | --- | -.10664 | 19 | 26 |
| 23 | .002 | 1% | -.04777 | 8.2 | --- | --- | -.02871 | 47 | 81 |
| 24 | -.008* | - 4% | NA | --- | --- | --- | -.08046 | 52 | 60 |
| 25(R) | -.002 | - 1% | NA | --- | --- | --- | -.09614 | 31 | 43 |
| 26 | 0 | 0 | NA | --- | --- | --- | -.05755 | 22 | 57 |
| 27 | -.01*** | - 7% | NA | --- | .14596 | 3.3 | -.09031 | 96 | 27 |
| 28 | -.03*** | -24% | NA | --- | --- | --- | -.16841 | 31 | 0 |
| 29 | -.006 | - 6% | NA | --- | --- | --- | -.03022 | 24 | 70 |
| 30 | -.001 | - 1% | NA | --- | --- | --- | ---- | -- | 116 |
| 31 | -.007* | - 7% | NA | --- | .37942 | 9.2 | -.05437 | 17 | 53 |
| 32 | -.02*** | -16% | NA | --- | --- | --- | ---- | -- | -- |
| 33 | -.03*** | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.13549 | 26 | -- |
| 34(R) | -.002 | - 2% | --- | --- | --- | --- | -.39965 | 31 | 0 |
| 35 | -.02 | -15% | .11450 | 9.7 | --- | --- | -.11939 | 41 | 0 |
| Average | -.011 | - 7% | | | | | | | $ 43 |

Legend:
(R) race controlled for
NA information not available
--- insignificant result
* result significant at .10 level
** result significant at .05 level
*** result significant at .01 level

## TABLE II. INSTITUTIONAL STUDENT ANALYSIS SUMMARY

| PERCENTAGE OF GRANT AID | | | | | | Change in Grant Aid per $100 Increase in Need |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | | GPA | | FIN. NEED | | |
| Coefficient | Value of F | Coefficient | Value of F | Coefficient | Value of F | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | .00182 | 1.2 | $ 36 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 40 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | .01231 | 96 | 48 |
| .02001 | 3.1 | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 36 |
| --- | --- | .19107 | 5.7 | ---- | --- | 12 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 66 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | .03204 | 52 | 55 |
| .09089 | 25 | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 14 |
| .06090 | 8.0 | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 32 |
| .05061 | 8.8 | .23541 | 9.2 | ---- | --- | 29 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | -.00921 | 48 | 6 |
| .12212 | 12 | --- | --- | .02213 | 20 | 76 |
| .05945 | 11 | --- | --- | .00863 | 7.6 | 29 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | -.01185 | 14 | 38 |
| .11624 | 20 | .14510 | 5.4 | ---- | --- | 32 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 55 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 27 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | .01147 | 9.1 | 59 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | .01137 | 17 | 28 |
| | | | | | | $ 37 |
| | | | | | | |
| NA | --- | --- | --- | .01736 | 13 | $ 20 |
| --- | --- | .11013 | 4.3 | ---- | --- | 24 |
| NA | --- | + | 13 | ---- | --- | 11 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 24 |
| NA | --- | + | 65 | .01611 | 5.9 | 41 |
| NA | --- | + | 173 | ---- | --- | 21 |
| NA | --- | .31075 | 27 | ---- | --- | 32 |
| NA | --- | .21556 | 23 | .01125 | 6.7 | 13 |
| NA | --- | --- | --- | .02694 | 6.4 | --- |
| NA | --- | + | 146 | ---- | --- | 28 |
| NA | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | --- |
| NA | --- | .14919 | 6.1 | -.02183 | 15 | 19 |
| NA | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | --- |
| .08843 | 4.9 | --- | --- | ---- | --- | --- |
| .07501 | 7.8 | .21077 | 9.4 | ---- | --- | --- |
| --- | --- | + | 12 | ---- | --- | --- |
| | | | | | | $ 17 |

## VI. Conclusions

As was anticipated when this study was undertaken, the collection and analysis of data concerning institutional financial aid practices has proved to be a formidable task. The project coordinator, with a decade of experience in the management of a large institutional financial aid program and considerable experience in the design and administration of state and federal aid programs, concludes the undertaking with a new appreciation of the difficulties.

With the exception of the Levine study of 1966 Parents Confidential Statement filers at institutions of higher learning in Washington State, there was no real prototype for a study of this nature, and in that study there was no attempt at an analysis of the data.[1] This study establishes a frame of reference for the feasibility of large scale collections of aid and admissions data at a cross section of American universities. Substantial progress was also made in establishing the appropriateness and limitations of several analytical models for describing decision making in the aid and admissions offices.

The data collected from 86 institutions and 18,000 individual student observations were, as has been described, approached in a variety of ways. The tabular results are, ofcourse, both precise and useful. The tables obtained from the data collected through the institutional questionnaires reveal, at a highly representative sample of colleges and universities, the sources of student aid, the percentages of students seeking and securing aid, and the forms in which support was awarded. It should be recalled in weighing the significance of these results that the cooperating institutions during the year under examination enrolled ten percent of all the college students in the country and the aid resources reported amounted to ten percent of the total estimated for 1969-70. Secondly, from the individual questionnaires submitted by 35 institutions, it was possible to determine the extent to which CSS values for family contribution were being modified, the extent of financial need, the percentage of this need met, and the composition of aid packages at a representative sub-sample of the participating institutions.

---

[1] Richard S. Levine, Proposed Post-Audit Services for CSS Member Colleges. Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, 1967.

Regression analysis was applied to the institutional data in an effort to describe certain variables, such as gift aid as a percentage of total aid, as a linear function of other, more easily obtained, institutional characteristics such as, for example, tuition. In general, the linear relationship was quite strong, explaining 50 to 75 percent of the variation of the dependent variable. These linear equations can be used either to predict the values of the dependent variables at institutions not in the survey or, by projecting the values of the independent variables, to predict future values of the dependent variables at the institutions studied. Further exploration for non-linear effects would undoubtedly improve to some extent the descriptive power of the equations.

The data from the individual questionnaires was also analyzed using a combination of linear regression and a grouping program called Automatic Interaction Detector (A.I.D.). The objective was to discover the extent to which a student's financial need, race, and academic attributes influenced the decisions on admission, percentage of need met, and composition of aid package. It was hoped that in some instances admissions and aid decisions would be explained, in the statistical sense, as functions of these few student attributes.

In fact, the outcome of the analysis was that, at each institution, the important student attributes influencing a decision could be established and the order of magnitude of the relationship obtained, but the admissions and aid decision could not be completely described by the analysis. For example, at one institution, percentage of need met was estimated to decline 3% with every $100 increase in financial need, while SAT score, GPA, and race were not significant determinants of the percentage of need met. At the same time, the linear model described only about one-third of the variation of the dependent variable, so that two-thirds of the variation remained undescribed. This suggests the complexity of the decision making process, as well as the importance of a variety of nonquantifiable, often subjective, student attributes.

The possibilities for analysis of the valuable individual data are by no means exhausted, and Professor Leonard Miller and other economists plan to continue working in this area. In particular, since the admissions measure is a binomial variable, there is a possibility for a second regression stage, using a correction for nonhomogeneity of variance, which will increase the descriptive power of the analysis. Also, the A.I.D. grouping program can be used much more extensively to identify boundary points in admissions and aid policies (e.g. all students with GPA greater than 3.0 are admitted). And Dr. Miller has proposed some stochastic equations which may have a higher descriptive power.

The study's results point to the particular need for continuing investigation of financial aid packaging and changes in CSS computed need. There was, it will be recalled, significant evidence of changes being made in the area of applicants' summer earnings and this could suggest the desirability of some modifications in existing CSS norms.

If studies such as the one which is here being reported were to be conducted on a fairly regular basis, institutions would be encouraged to maintain their records in a way that the kind of data required for investigation would be more readily available. As was stated in the section describing data collection, record keeping in the areas of admissions and financial aid is in a highly underdeveloped state. As a consequence, institutions tended to complete questionnaires in a variety of ways, creating a certain amount of nonuniformity in the data. In a study of this kind, there is no such thing as too detailed instructions.

Related to the need for continuing CSS sponsored studies of financial aid practices and procedures, is the desirability for the organization to establish a systematized collection of studies, papers, and the like dealing with financial aid matters, which is accessible to institutions in their problem solving. Ideally, in order to insure maximum utilization by the membership, the most significant of this literature should be available in duplicated form in the regional offices of the College Entrance Examination Board rather than only at the CSS headquarters in New York. Time and time again, the research team found itself in the position of suspecting that someone else had likely proceeded it in a particular area of investigation but unable to discover if such were the case and where to locate the results.

A good part of CSS's research in the past appears to have been related to rather specific problem solving situations. Such an approach, of course, does not serve continuously and systematically to push forward the body of knowledge about student financial aid. It would be of immense benefit, then if CSS, within its organizational structure, were to establish a standing committee on research. That body should meet regularly and encourage by means of grants or other funding arrangements the scholarly investigation of the major areas of concern.

Unquestionably, one of the most satisfying aspects of the project, at least for the director of the study, has been the opportunity to work rather closely with a number of dedicated college administrators, including principally financial aid officers and admissions directors, and to increase his appreciation of the way in which so many of them are struggling against rather discouraging odds to carry out their responsibilities. Most were found to have too small staffs, little access to automated information systems, and aid applications which far outnumbered available aid resources. It is hoped that this study will be of use to them in their efforts and, more importantly, will encourage similar undertakings on a more regular basis by the College Scholarship Service and other concerned agencies.

Appendix A

# STUDY OF COLLEGE ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AID POLICIES AS REVEALED BY INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES

(Cartter Panel on Financial Aid)
Leonard Miller & Roy Radner

## Introduction I

Students can be described by a number of attributes: test results, past performance records, health status, region of residence, athletic ability, race, and financial need required for college attendance, to name a few. These characteristics represent the student when he, or she, applies for admission to, or continued financial support in an institution of higher education.

Not all applicants can be admitted and awarded all the financial need they require, for total enrollment within an institution is limited by the monetary resources the institution has available for financial aid purposes, and/or, the institution's definite notion of student capacity. Therefore, each institution must rank its applicants according to some explicit or implicit set of objectives. The resulting admission and aid policies are determined by this ranking.

The proposed study is concerned with the relationships between student attributes and financial aid practices. The purpose of the study is to investigate institutions' goals and their admission and financial aid policies, as revealed by the actions rather than just the policy statements of these institutions. Our goal is to understand these actions.

We propose to approach an understanding of these actions in two stages. First, we shall study the relative importance of alternative student attributes, and the relative importance of institutional characteristics, while answering for the College Scholarship Service (CSS) some very basic questions about current financial aid practice and its efficacy.

The knowledge gained in this first stage will allow us to generate more complicated models of institution-admission behavior. These models, it is hoped, will yield more refined descriptions of institutional objectives and their student attribute trade-offs. Such descriptions would tell us the relative desire institutions have for students with particular attributes, and consequently the price, in the form of tuition minus student aid, these institutions are willing to be paid for granting attendance. This latter information will be extremely useful in predicting the characteristics of students who are likely to be admitted in different types of institutions under alternative federal aid programs.

What follows below is a more specific description of the two stages of planned research. Section II begins with some of the questions currently under CSS evaluation, and suggests statistical models for answering these questions. In the third section, one possible example of modeling higher education admission behavior is presented. The final section deals with the data necessary to carry out the proposed studies.

## StageI

Student financial need is computed by the CSS formula. The purpose of the financial aid formula is to remove the financial barriers from a student's higher education attendance decision. The formula yields a required need, based on the difference between the school's costs and the financial standing of the student's family. The economic barrier is supposedly removed because in principle, institutions make admissions decisions independently of the student's financial requirements, and aid arrangements, in the form of grants, loans, and jobs, are to be provided by the institution to fill the financial gap. However, since higher education institutions have aid contraints, they can not in practice follow the hypothetical procedure described above.

We can begin to understand the admissions-aid decisions with the answers to the following questions:

1) To what extent is the admission to a higher education institution dependent on the calculated financial need?

2) To what extent are institutions meeting the CSS computed financial need? In what way and for what reasons are institutions changing the computed figure of financial need?

3) In what forms, combinations of loans, grants, and jobs, is the aid offered? How do these combinations differ by student attributes, family income, students' confidential record, predicted student performance, minority group status, etc.? We would also like to know the effect of alternative aid decisions on the productivity of student training.

4) Is there any evidence on the efficacy (measured in terms of student performance, college completion time, completion probabilities, etc.) of different types of aid packages? Are there any recommendations for the restructuring of packaging?

And finally, we would like to be able to predict how these admission aid decisions might change if sources of aid funds were to change over time.

5) Where are institutions getting their aid funds? What sources are likely to change in the next few years? How should packaging policies change as the availability of financial aid changes?

The remainder of this section consists of an outline of linear stochastic models which will, hopefully, bring us closer to the answers to the above questions.

For notational purposes, let:

$P_{si}$ equal $\begin{cases}1\\0\end{cases}$ accordingly as students are $\begin{cases}\text{admitted to institution i;}\\ \text{not admitted to institution i;}\end{cases}$

$F_s$ equal the amount of CSS formula computed aid necessary for student s;

$M_{si}$ equal the money value of aid given to student s in institution i;

$D_{si}$ equal the computed deviation between $F_s$ and $M_{si}$;

$A_{ski}$ equal the k-th attribute of student s. The attribute "student aid required" has been singled out above and given the separate notation $F_s$;

$\varepsilon_u$ equals an error term. The subscript u will depend on the particular specification under study.

$\beta_o$, and $\beta_{uv}$ represent theoretical coefficients requiring estimation; and $b_o$, and $b_{uv}$ represent their estimates.

w.r.t. question 1

To test the dependency of admission on the calculated need, the probability of admission must be made a function of student attributes, and the aid required. The linear stochastic model with dichotomous dependent variable, indicating admitted or not admitted, and independent variables representing students' attributes, and financial need would represent the desired probabilistic formulation. The observations would be all applicants an institution.

The admission specification would be

$$(1) \quad P_{si} = \beta_o + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \beta_{ki} A_{ski} + \beta_s F_s + \varepsilon_{si}$$

Least squares regression, coupled with a corrective procedure applied to the variance covariance matrix, necessitated by the effect of the dichotomous dependent variable on the error structure, would produce best linear unbiased estimates of the coefficients.

The meaning of each variable's coefficient under this specification is the change in probability of admission caused by a change in one unit of the coefficient's variable. A statistically significant estimate for $_{s}$ would indicate the change in probability of enrollment due to an additional dollar of computed need.

w.r.t. question 2

To test the extent to which financial need is being met and for what reasons the amount of aid varies, we need only make the amount of aid given a function of student attributes and financial need.

The following equivalent forms seem appropriate to this task:

$$(2) \quad D_{Si} = \beta_{0i} + \sum_{K=1}^{K} \beta_{Ki} A_{SKi} + \beta_{s} F_{s} + \varepsilon_{Si} \quad , \text{OR}$$

$$(2') \quad M_{Si} = \beta_{0i} + \sum_{K=1}^{K} \beta_{Ki} A_{SKi} + (1+\beta_{s}) F_{s} + \varepsilon_{Si}$$

If one actually expects the money value of an award to be independent of student attributes, all $\beta$'s estimated in either form of equation two should be not statistically different from zero. To the extent that awards are a function of student attributes, the attribute's coefficient will be statistically different from zero and the coefficient's magnitude will represent either the change in deviation from CSS computed need per unit change in attribute, or the change in money award per unit change in attribute, depending on whether equation (2) or (2') is estimated.

Observations would be all admitted students to an institution with computed need greater than zero.

w.r.t. question 3

To test the dependency of aid forms, or "packaging", on student attributes, only a slightly more complicated model is required.

Let:

$y_{gsi}$ equal $M_{gsi}/M_{si}$ : the proportion of grant aid awarded to student s in institution i;

$y_{jsi}$ equal $M_{jsi}/M_{si}$ : the proportion of job aid awarded to student s in institution i; and

$y_{Lsi}$ equal $M_{Lsi}/M_{si}$ : the proportion of loan aid awarded to student s in institution i.

Assume that these proportions can be explained by one student attribute A, and the explanation can be represented by a linear form. Then, for each institution:

(3a) $y_{gs} = \beta_{0g} + \beta_{1g} A_s + \varepsilon_{gs}$

(3b) $y_{js} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j} A_s + \varepsilon_{js}$

(3c) $y_{Ls} = \beta_{0L} + \beta_{1L} A_s + \varepsilon_{Ls}$

We also know that the proportions add to unity,

(4) $\sum_m y_{ms} = 1$,

and that the sum of the change in proportions must therefore be zero,

$$\sum_m \Delta y_{ms} = 0.$$

The sum of the change in proportions is equal, by equations (3a) - (3c), to $\sum_m \beta_{1m} \Delta A_s = 0$. Therefore,

(5) $\sum_m \beta_{1m} = 0$.

Equations (6a) and (6b) which are estimatable forms of equations (3a) - (3c), incorporate the additional information contained in (4) and (5).

(6a) $$1-y_{gs} = (\beta_{0j} + \beta_{0L}) - \beta_{1g} A_S \quad (\varepsilon_{js} + \varepsilon_{Ls})$$

(6b) $$1-y_{js} = (\beta_{0g} + \beta_{0L}) - \beta_{1j} A_s \quad (\varepsilon_{gs} + \varepsilon_{Ls})$$

Equations (6a) and (6b) can be estimated by regression analysis. $b_{1g}$ and $b_{1j}$ are interpreted from equation (3a) and (3b) as the change in proportion of aid in the forms of grants and jobs, respectively, for a unit change in student characteristic $A_s$. $b_{1L}$ is estimated directly from the estimates of $b_{1g}$ and $b_{1j}$, and equation (5).

Equations (6a) and (6b) investigate packaging as a function of one student attribute. The generalization of the transformation of equations (3a) - (3c) into (6a) and (6b), when more than one student attribute is required to explain the observed packaging proportions, is straight forward.

w.r.t. question 4

Study of the effect of packaging on student performance requires analysis of information on students after they have been subject to the effect of a packaging policy. Therefore, data on students 4 or 5 years after freshman status and perhaps 2 years after freshman status will be necessary. Since packaging changes during the student's enrollment years, analysing the results at two points in the flow through school would help us understand the dynamic effects of packaging.

The dependent variable would represent some efficiency measure, such as years of school completed, or units of school completed, grade point average, or graduate school attendance. The independent variables would represent the student's attributes and the proportions of an aid packaging unit. According to the dependent variable chosen, the coefficient on the packaging form's proportion of aid would have the interpretation of additional units completed, or change in grade point average, or change in probability of graduate school attendance per percentage change in aid form under investigation.

w.r.t. question 5

To test how packaging policies are likely to change as sources of aid change, we should pool students from several institutions and make proportions of aid a function of student attributes and institutional aid source characteristics. The coefficients on aid sources might indicate how the pool of institutions would change packaging as the source of aid changed. Which institutions should be pooled is an interesting experimental question. Control and level parameters are the usual criteria. And, they are likely to be the relevant ones for public policy purposes. But, I suspect that institutions which have similar aid practices, either measured by the coefficient estimates in equation (2) or the coefficient estimates in equations (6a) and (6b), would be a better criterion for institution aggregation.

## Stage Two

We shall be concerned in this section with an institution of higher education that is attempting to maximize its own welfare function. The arguments of this function are the students it can enroll, Q. We assume that the institution collects sufficient data on applicants' attributes to be able to differentiate them into homogeneous groups, a, and that the institution can price discriminate, charging different prices, P(a), to different prospective students, Q(a). The institution is somewhat constrained in its behavior, however, as:

i) It has a definite notion of capacity, C. The sum of enrollments must not exceed this capacity;

ii) It operates under financial constraints. The sum of tuition charges must be at least equal to a required revenue, R; and

iii) It is limited in whom it can enroll by the demand of the students. This student demand is a function of the students' attributes, and the price of attending the institution.

This process can be represented by the following maximization problem:

MAXIMIZE (U)(Q)(a)
over
Q(a), P(a)

SUBJECT TO

(1) $\sum_a Q(a) \leq C$

(2) $\sum_a P(a)Q(a) \geq R$

(3) $Q(a) \leq D\left[P(a), a\right]$ for all a, and

(4) $Q(a), P(a) > 0$, for all a.

Forming the Legrangian, where $\gamma, \rho, \delta(a)$ are the Legrangian multipliers on capacity, revenue, and demand, respectively,

$$\mathcal{L} = U(Q(a)) - \gamma\left[\sum_a Q(a) - C\right] + \rho\left[\sum_a P(a)Q(a) - R\right] - \sum_a \delta(a)\left[Q(a) - D\left[P(a), a\right]\right]$$

Differentiating this Legrangian over the operant variables, Q(a), and P(a), yields the first order conditions for maximization.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial Q(a)} = \frac{\partial U(Q(a))}{\partial Q(a)} + \rho P(a) - \gamma - \delta(a) \leq 0, \text{ for each } a$$

(5) $$= U'a(Q) + \rho P(a) - \gamma - \delta(a) \leq 0, \text{ for each } a, \text{ and}$$

(6) $$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial P(a)} = \delta(a) D'\left[P(a), a\right] + \rho Q(a) \leq 0, \text{ for each } a.$$

As an example of the potential of such a model we shall explore one of its cases.

Assume that the revenue constraint is binding, $\rho > 0$, that demand is greater than zero, $D\left[P(a), a\right] > 0$, that the demand curve is downward sloping with respect to price, $D'\left[P(a), a\right] < 0$, and that the institution has increasing marginal utility for all student types, but this utility increases at a diminishing rate, $U'a > 0$, and $U''a < 0$, for all a.

**Theorem** Either no members of a group are enrolled, or all members of a group are enrolled. If no members are enrolled the space is considered more valuable than the marginal utility to the institution of enrolling the group plus all the utility the group's revenue would bring in. If all members of the group are enrolled, then the space is more valuable than the marginal utility of an additional member to the group plus the utility his tuition would add to the institution, minus all the welfare which would be lost by creating the demand for this additional member.

Which is to say, either $Q(a) = 0$, and $\gamma \geq U'a(Q) + \rho P(a) > 0$, or $Q(a) = D\left[P(a), a\right]$, and $\gamma \geq U'a(Q) + \rho P(a) - \delta(a)$

Proof: $Q(a)$ can either be less than or equal to $D\left[P(a), a\right]$.

If $Q(a) < D\left[P(a), a\right]$, then $\delta(a) = 0$, because the demand constraint would not be binding. Equation (6) and $\delta(a) = 0$ implies $\rho Q(a) \leq 0$. Since $\rho$ has been assumed to be greater than zero, $Q(a) = 0$.

If $Q(a) = D\left[P(a), a\right]$, then by (6),

$\delta(a) \geq \rho Q(a) / -D'\left[P(a), a\right]$., which is greater than zero. ($D'\left[P(a), a\right]$ has been assumed to be negative). Thus $\delta(a) > 0$.

If $\delta(a) = 0$, from (5) $\gamma \geq U'a(Q) + \rho P(a) \geq U'a(Q) > 0$.

If $\delta(a) > 0$, from (5) $\gamma \geq U'a(Q) + \rho P(a) - \delta(a)$.

In addition to illuminating the general admission-pricing decision framework, extensions of this analysis can yield estimates for the welfare functions of individual schools and the student demand functions for these institutions as well.

One further comment should be made on the research nexus between the methodology of stage I and the methodology of stage II.

In stage II, the institution is seen to group students according to their attributes into homogeneous collections, and to then have similar policies towards the members of a group. In Stage I, the analysis sought to discover the relations between marginal changes in student attributes and institution behavior.

If the methodology of stage I is successful, important attributes will have been discovered. The difficulty of the job of constructing homogeneous student groups for step II will have been greatly diminished. If, however, the first stage is not successful, the methodology of the second stage suggests groups be found on the basis of similar institutional action. The method of discriminate analysis might be employed in this case.

Appendix B

November 7, 1969

Dr. Martha E. Peterson
President
Barnard College
606 West 120th Street
New York, New York 10027

Dear President Peterson:

I accepted the chairmanship of a Panel this year which has been charged by the College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board with the responsibility of examining the rationale and procedures used by the Service in assessing student need for financial aid. CSS procedures are now used in about two thirds of all financial aid decisions in the country, and our Panel's effort is the first searching review of the system since its initiation in 1954.

Every college and university today is reassessing the nature of its student constituency and the institution's role in society. Our traditional financial aid philosophy and procedures, which have served us so well over the last fifteen years, may be quite inadequate for the 1970's. We are, therefore, seeking your help in our investigation of institutional goals and policies with respect to admissions and aid, as revealed by actions and not simply through policy statements. The study should provide the Panel with essential information on the extent to which colleges are meeting computed financial needs and the manner in which they are "packaging" the various types of student support.

A second phase of the study would be to forecast the impact of different potential federal and state aid programs on enrollments. We believe we could perform a useful service in this regard as the Federal Government enters a period of reassessment of its role in supporting higher education.

As the first step in the study, I hope that your institution will share with us some data on your undergraduate applicants, current enrollment and student aid resources. We are asking you to send us this information on the institutional questionnaire enclosed (a second copy of which is for your retention). We are also asking you to review a freshman questionnaire which will be used to gather data on a sample of individuals at about forty selected institutions, and let us know how much of this information is available in some automated form.

Dr. Robert P. Huff, Director of Financial Aid at Stanford University, has agreed to direct the study under the guidance of the Panel's Research Committee. I hope that you will return one copy of each of the two completed questionnaires to him in the envelope which is enclosed. I trust also that you will agree and so indicate on the institutional questionnaire your willingness to provide us with information on a sample of your freshman applicants for admission in the fall of 1969.

I want to apologize in advance for the time and effort we request of your staff. I trust you will agree, however, that without the availability of data of this kind, it is virtually impossible to improve our techniques of administering student support programs. Apart from the major goals of improving institutional and CSS procedures, we think that we can generate information which can be valuable for your own institution's program. We will share with participating colleges comparisons with averages for similar types of institutions in the extent of meeting student needs.

If you have questions about the study in general or about the two questionnaires in particular, please do not hesitate to call Area Code 415 321-2300 or write Robert Huff at Stanford. He is prepared to work with your staff in facilitating the gathering of institutional and individual data which we seek.

Let me thank you for considering this plea for help and urge you to participate in our study.

Sincerely,

Allan M. Cartter

AMC/lp
Enclosures

Appendix C-1

# INSTITUTIONS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY

| Name<br>City, State | Classification<br>Region, Size, Control |
|---|---|
| Aquinas College<br>Grand Rapids, Michigan | Mid-West, Medium, Private |
| Augsberg College<br>Minneapolis, Minnesota | Mid-West, Medium, Private |
| Barnard College<br>New York, New York | East, Medium, Private |
| Boston College<br>Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts | East, Large, Private |
| Boston University<br>Boston, Massachusetts | East, Large, Private |
| Bowdoin College<br>Brunswick, Maine | East, Small, Private |
| Bryn Mawr College<br>Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania | East, Small, Private |
| University of California, Berkeley<br>Berkeley, California | West, Large, Public |
| University of California, Los Angeles<br>Los Angeles, California | West, Large, Public |
| California Institute of Technology<br>Pasadena, California | West, Small, Private |
| Case Western Reserve University<br>Cleveland, Ohio | Mid-West, Large, Private |
| Cazenovia Junior College<br>Cazenovia, New York | East, Junior College, Private |
| Cheyney State College<br>Cheyney, Pennsylvania | East, Small, Public |
| Chicago State College<br>Chicago, Illinois | Mid-West, Small, Public |
| Claremont Men's College<br>Claremont, California | West, Small, Private |
| Colorado State University<br>Fort Collins, Colorado | West, Large, Public |
| Community College of Philadelphia<br>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | East, Junior College, Public |
| Concordia College<br>Moorhead, Minnesota | Mid-West, Medium, Private |
| Dartmouth College<br>Hanover, New Hampshire | East, Medium, Private |
| Dominican College of San Rafael<br>San Rafael, California | West, Small, Private |
| East Los Angeles College<br>Los Angeles, California | West, Junior College, Public |
| Elizabeth City State College<br>Elizabeth City, North Carolina | South, Small, Public |
| Everett Community College<br>Everett, Washington | West, Junior College, Public |

Appendix C-2

| Name<br>City, State | Classification<br>Region, Size, Control |
|---|---|
| Federal City College<br>Washington, D. C. | East, Small, Public |
| Fisk University<br>Nashville, Tennessee | South, Medium, Private |
| Fort Valley State College<br>Fort Valley, Georgia | South, Small, Public |
| Georgia Institute of Technology<br>Atlanta, Georgia | South, Medium, Public |
| Gonzaga University<br>Spokane, Washington | West, Medium, Private |
| Grand Rapids Junior College<br>Grand Rapids, Michigan | Mid-West, Junior College, Public |
| Hamline University<br>St. Paul, Minnesota | Mid-West, Medium, Private |
| Hampton Institute<br>Hampton, Virginia | South, Medium, Private |
| Harvard University<br>Cambridge, Massachusetts | East, Large, Private |
| Harvey Mudd College<br>Claremont, California | West, Small, Private |
| University of Hawaii<br>Honolulu, Hawaii | West, Medium, Public |
| California State College at Hayward<br>Hayward, California | West, Medium, Public |
| Indiana University<br>Bloomington, Indiana | Mid-West, Large, Public |
| University of Kentucky<br>Lexington, Kentucky | South, Medium, Public |
| Knoxville College<br>Knoxville, Tennessee | South, Small, Private |
| Laney College<br>Oakland, California | West, Junior College, Public |
| Lewis and Clark College<br>Portland, Oregon | West, Medium, Private |
| Lincoln University<br>Lincoln University, Pennsylvania | East, Medium, Private |
| Long Island University<br>Brooklyn, New York | East, Large, Private |
| Loretto Heights College<br>Denver, Colorado | West, Small, Private |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology<br>Cambridge, Massachusetts | East, Large, Private |
| University of Massachusetts<br>Amherst, Massachusetts | East, Large, Public |
| Massachusetts State Colleges<br>Bridgewater State College<br>Bridgewater, Massachusetts | East, Small, Public |

| Name<br>City, State | Classification<br>Region, Size, Control |
|---|---|
| Massachusetts State Colleges cont. | |
| Fitchburg State College<br>Fitchburg, Massachusetts | East, Small, Public |
| Framingham State College<br>Framingham, Massachusetts | East, Small, Public |
| Lowell State College<br>Lowell, Massachusetts | East, Small, Public |
| North Adams State College<br>North Adams, Massachusetts | East, Small, Public |
| Salem State College<br>Salem, Massachusetts | East, Medium, Public |
| Westfield State College<br>Westfield, Massachusetts | East, Small, Public |
| University of Michigan<br>Ann Arbor, Michigan | Mid-West, Large, Public |
| Millsaps College<br>Jackson, Mississippi | South, Small, Private |
| University of Mississippi<br>University, Mississippi | South, Medium, Public |
| University of Southern Mississippi<br>Hattiesburg, Mississippi | South, Medium, Public |
| University of Missouri<br>Colombia, Missouri | Mid-West, Medium, Public |
| Montana State University<br>Bozeman, Montana | West, Medium, Public |
| Western Montana College<br>Cillon, Montana | West, Small, Public |
| Morehead State University<br>Morehead, Kentucky | South, Medium, Public |
| Mount Holyoke College<br>South Hadley, Massachusetts | East, Medium, Private |
| College of Mount Saint Vincent<br>Riverdale, New York | East, Medium, Private |
| Nassau Community College<br>Garden City, New York | East, Junior College, Public |
| Nazareth College of Kentucky<br>Nazareth, Kentucky | South, Small, Private |
| University of New Mexico<br>Albuquerque, New Mexico | Southwest, Medium, Public |
| Newark College of Engineering<br>Newark, New Jersey | East, Medium, Public |
| New York State Colleges | |
| State University of New York at Brockport | East, Small, Public |
| State University of New York at Cortland | East, Small, Public |
| State University of New York at New Paltz | East, Small, Public |

| Name<br>City, State | Classification<br>Region, Size, Control |
|---|---|
| New York State Colleges cont.<br>State University of New York at Oneonta | East, Small, Public |
| New York University<br>New York, New York | East, Large, Private |
| Northeastern University<br>Boston, Massachusetts | East, Large, Private |
| College of Notre Dame<br>Belmont, California | West, Small, Private |
| University of North Carolina<br>Chapel Hill, North Carolina | South, Medium, Public |
| North Dakota State University<br>Fargo, North Dakota | Mid-West, Medium, Public |
| North Texas State University<br>Denton, Texas | Southwest, Large, Public |
| Occidental College<br>Los Angeles, California | West, Medium, Private |
| Ohio State University<br>Columbus, Ohio | Mid-West, Large, Public |
| Ohio University<br>Athens, Ohio | Mid-West, Large, Public |
| University of Oklahoma<br>Norman, Oklahoma | Southwest, Large, Public |
| Oregon State University<br>Corvallis, Oregon | West, Large, Public |
| University of Oregon<br>Eugene, Oregon | West, Medium, Public |
| Pembroke State College<br>Pembroke, North Carolina | South, Small, Public |
| Philander Smith College<br>Little Rock, Arkansas | South, Small, Private |
| Pitzer College<br>Claremont, California | West, Small, Private |
| Pomona College<br>Claremont, California | West, Medium, Private |
| Radcliffe College<br>Cambridge, Massachusetts | East, Medium, Private |
| Rice University<br>Houston, Texas | Southwest, Medium, Private |
| Rutgers - The State University<br>New Brunswick, New Jersey | East, Medium, Public |
| College of Saint Benedict<br>St. Joseph, Minnesota | Mid-West, Small, Private |
| Saint Mary's University<br>San Antonio, Texas | Southwest, Medium, Private |
| San Jose State College<br>San Jose, California | West, Large, Public |

| Name<br>City, State | Classification<br>Region, Size, Control |
|---|---|
| University of Santa Clara<br>Santa Clara, California | West, Medium, Private |
| Savannah State College<br>Savannah, Georgia | South, Small, Public |
| Scripps College<br>Claremont, California | West, Small, Private |
| Seattle University<br>Seattle, Washington | West, Medium, Private |
| Seton Hall University<br>South Orange, New Jersey | East, Large, Private |
| Shippensburg State College<br>Shippensburg, Pennsylvania | East, Small, Public |
| Smith College<br>Northampton, Massachusetts | East, Medium, Private |
| Southeast Missouri State College<br>Cape Girardeau, Missouri | Mid-West, Medium, Public |
| Southern Connecticut State College<br>New Haven, Connecticut | East, Medium, Public |
| Stanford University<br>Stanford, California | West, Large, Private |
| Stanislaus State College<br>Turlock, California | West, Small, Public |
| Tarleton State College<br>Stephenville, Texas | Southwest, Small, Public |
| University of Tennessee<br>Knoxville, Tennessee | South, Large, Public |
| Texas Agricultural and Industrial University<br>Kingsville, Texas | Southwest, Medium, Public |
| University of Texas<br>Austin, Texas | Southwest, Large, Public |
| Tougaloo College<br>Tougaloo, Mississippi | South, Small, Private |
| Trenton State College<br>Trenton, New Jersey | East, Medium, Public |
| Tri-State College<br>Angola, Indiana | Mid-West, Medium, Private |
| Tulane University<br>New Orleans, Louisiana | South, Large, Private |
| Tuskegee Institute<br>Tuskegee, Alabama | South, Medium, Private |
| Umpqua Community College<br>Roseburg, Oregon | West, Junior College, Public |
| Valdosta State College<br>Valdosta, Georgia | South, Small, Public |
| Vassar College<br>Poughkeepsie, New York | East, Medium, Private |

| Name<br>City, State | Classification<br>Region, Size, Control |
|---|---|
| Washington University<br>Saint Louis, Missouri | Mid-West, Large, Private |
| University of Washington<br>Seattle, Washington | West, Large, Public |
| Wayne State University<br>Detroit, Michigan | Mid-West, Large, Public |
| Wellesley College<br>Wellesley, Massachusetts | East, Medium, Private |
| West Texas State University<br>Canyon, Texas | Southwest, Medium, Public |
| Whitman College<br>Walla Walla, Washington | West, Medium, Private |
| Wilberforce University<br>Wilberforce, Ohio | Mid-West, Medium, Private |
| Winston-Salem State College<br>Winston-Salem, North Carolina | South, Small, Public |
| Wisconsin State Universities | |
| Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh | Mid-West, Medium, Public |
| Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point | Mid-West, Medium, Public |
| Wisconsin State University at Superior | Mid-West, Medium, Public |
| Wisconsin State University at Whitewater | Mid-West, Medium, Public |
| University of Wisconsin<br>Madison, Wisconsin | Mid-West, Large, Public |
| University of Wyoming<br>Laramie, Wyoming | West, Medium, Public |
| Yale University<br>New Haven, Connecticut | East, Large, Private |

Appendix D

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD
COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE

# STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID PRACTICES

## INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

### A. Pre-enrollment Data (Autumn 1969)

1. Number of applicants for admission (Autumn 1969)
   - a. Freshmen men ________
   - b. Freshmen women ________
   - c. Transfer men ________
   - d. Transfer women ________
   - e. Total men ________
   - f. Total women ________

2. Number of applicants for aid (Autumn 1969)
   - a. Freshmen men ________
   - b. Freshmen women ________
   - c. Transfer men ________
   - d. Transfer women ________
   - e. Total men ________
   - f. Total women ________

### B. Enrollment Data (Autumn 1969)

| | Full-time | Part-time |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Undergraduate men | | |
| 2. Undergraduate women | | |
| 3. Freshmen men | | |
| 4. Freshmen women | | |
| 5. Transfer men | | |
| 6. Transfer women | | |

### C. Possible Unused Student Capacity

1. Check any of the following categories in which you could have enrolled more students this fall, given your existing faculty resources and facilities.

| | Full-time | Part-time |
|---|---|---|
| a. Undergraduate men | | |
| b. Undergraduate women | | |
| c. Freshmen men | | |
| d. Freshmen women | | |
| e. Transfer men | | |
| f. Transfer women | | |

2. If you could have enrolled more students, as noted immediately above, which of the following reasons prevented you from doing so? (If more than one reason, please rank in importance.)
   - a. Insufficient financial aid resources ________
   - b. Insufficient number of applicants ________
   - c. Unanticipated enrollment drop due to withdrawn admissions applications ________
   - d. Other (specify) ________

5. If you could not have enrolled more students, which of the following reasons prevented you from doing so? (If more than one, indicate and rank.)

   a. Instructional physical facilities ____
   b. Residence facilities ____
   c. Teaching staff ____
   d. Other (specify) ____

**D. If your institution is public, complete this section (Autumn 1969)**

| | In-State | Out-of-State |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Undergraduate men | | |
| 2. Undergraduate women | | |
| 3. Transfer men | | |
| 4. Transfer women | | |
| 5. Freshmen men | | |
| 6. Freshmen women | | |

**E. Estimated total tuition and/or required fee income to be received, 1969-70, from undergraduates:** $____

**F. Student budgets used in undergraduate need assessment (1969-70)**

| | Resident | Commuter | Married |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Tuition and fees | | | |
| 2. Additional out-of-state and/or out-of-district charges where applicable | | | |
| 3. Room & board | | | |
| 4. Books & supplies | | | |
| 5. Personal expenses | | | |
| 6. Travel | | | |
| 7. Other (specify)____ | | | |
| TOTAL | | | |

**G. Institutionally-provided Aid Resources (1969-70)--excluding H below**

| | Number of students | Dollar amount now estimated to be expended | Dollar amount originally budgeted |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gift Aid (include scholarships, grants, tuition remissions) | | | |
| a. Freshmen | | | |
| b. Transfers | | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | | |
| 2. Grants-in-Aid for Service (i.e. athletic grants, band scholarships) | | | |
| a. Freshmen | | | |
| b. Transfers | | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | | |

| | Number of students | Dollar amount now estimated to be expended | Dollar amount originally budgeted |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Loan Funds (requiring repayment after graduation) | | | |
| a. Freshmen | | | |
| b. Transfers | | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | | |
| 4. Dollar Value of Jobs | | | |
| a. Freshmen | | | |
| b. Transfers | | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | | |

## H. Estimate of Outside Aid Resources (1969-70)

| | Number of Students | Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Educational Opportunity Grants | | |
| a. Freshmen | | |
| b. Transfers | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | |
| 2. NDEA Title II funds available | | |
| a. Freshmen | | |
| b. Transfers | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | |
| 3. College Work-Study funds | | |
| a. Freshmen | | |
| b. Transfers | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | |
| 4. Guaranteed loans (including State Guaranteed Loans and direct Federal Loans)--estimate, if not available | | |
| a. Freshmen | | |
| b. Transfers | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | |
| 5. State Scholarship Funds | | |
| a. Freshmen | | |
| b. Transfers | | |
| c. All other undergraduates | | |

## I. Indicate which of the following is responsible for individual decisions on institutional aid offers (check one).

| | Whether gift aid is offered | Amount of gift aid | Extent of loan and/or job aid |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Aid Officer | | | |
| 2. Admissions Officer | | | |

| | Whether gift aid is offered | Amount of gift aid | Extent of loan and/or job aid |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Faculty Committee | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| 4. Faculty-Administrative Committee | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| 5. Faculty-Administrative-Student Committee | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| 6. Business Officer | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| 7. Other Officer (specify) | ________ | ________ | ________ |
| | ________ | ________ | ________ |

J. Who decided upon policy governing financial aid offers? (check one)

1. Aid Officer ________
2. Admissions Officer ________
3. Faculty Committee ________
4. Faculty-Administrative Committee ________
5. Faculty-Administrative-Student Committee ________
6. Business Officer ________
7. Other Officer (specify) ________

________

Section J refers to entering students in Autumn, 1969.

K. Unduplicated number of students on any form of aid (1969-70)

| | Number | Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Freshmen | ________ | ________ |
| 2. Transfers | ________ | ________ |
| 3. All other undergraduates | ________ | ________ |

Estimate of unmet need of enrolled students (1969-70)

| | Number | Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Freshmen | ________ | ________ |
| 2. Transfers | ________ | ________ |
| 3. All other undergraduates | ________ | ________ |

M. Extent to which admissions and financial aids data on applicants are automated.

On the enclosed questionnaire pertaining to individual applicants for admission, please check those items which are available in IBM card deck, tape deck, or otherwise stored in some automated manner. To show the form in which they may be stored, use the symbols c.d. for card deck, t.d. for tape deck and o for other automated form. The individual student questionnaire should be returned with the institutional questionnaire in the envelope which was enclosed with Dr. Cartter's letter. (Also, please provide us with a copy of your 1969-70 bulletin of information.)

Please indicate the approximate size of the sample of 1969-70 freshmen applicants for admission for whom you are willing to provide all or part of the data sought in individual questionnaire. (The number required for a valid sample will depend on the size of your applicant pool and can be discussed with the Research Director.)

Sample size ________

________________________
Name of Official Responding

________________________
Title

________________________
Institution

11/4/69 (DRD)

STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID PRACTICES
Cartter Panel

QUESTIONNAIRE ON INDIVIDUAL FRESHMAN APPLICANT
(Provide information only as available)

| CC | LEAVE BLANK | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | (1-6) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAME (LAST), (FIRST) (MIDDLE) | | SOCIAL SECURITY NO. | (7-15) |
| HOME ADDRESS | | BIRTHDATE (Mo-Day-Yr) 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female | (16-22) |
| | | LEAVE BLANK RA RE M | (23-27) |
| RACE | RELIGION | PROSPECTIVE MAJOR | |

1. If institution is public, please indicate if student is considered:
1 ☐ In-state and/or in-district 2 ☐ Neither (28)

2. SAT scores: Math ________ Verbal ________ (29-34)

3. College Board Achievement Tests (only if required for admission):

| NAME OF TEST | SCORE | LEAVE BLANK | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ________ | ________ | ________ | (35-39) |
| ________ | ________ | ________ | (40-44) |
| ________ | ________ | ________ | (45-49) |

4. Did student file PCS? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (50)

5. Other colleges to which PCS sent: ________

6. Secondary School Data: 1 ☐ Public 2 ☐ Parochial 3 ☐ Other private school (51)

Please include any of the following which is available:

GPA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ________ (52-54)

Rank in class. . . . . . . . . . . ________ (55-58)

Class size . . . . . . . . . . . . ________ (59-62)

or Percentile in class. . . . . . . . . . ________ (63-64)

Other test scores: ________

| LEAVE BLANK | 1 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 27 31 | ② |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | | | | | | (1-31) |

7. Check all that apply:
Use 1 if applicable
Use 2 if not applicable
Use 3 if not available for this study
Use 4 if not known to the institution

(32) ☐ Alumni parents
(33) ☐ Attendance of siblings
(34) ☐ High-ranking elected officer in student body organization
(35) ☐ High-ranking in state music contest
(36) ☐ Public speaking award
(37) ☐ Major role in play
(38) ☐ Varsity letter
(39) ☐ Art competition award
(40) ☐ Editor of school paper
(41) ☐ Original writing published
(42) ☐ NSF summer program
(43) ☐ State or regional science award
(44) ☐ Scholastic honor society
(45) ☐ National Merit recognition

Other important factors affecting admission: ______________________________

______________________________________________________________

8. Admissions decisions:

1 ☐ Accepted   2 ☐ Rejected   3 ☐ Application Withdrawn   4 ☐ Application Incomplete   5 ☐ Other   (46)

9. Currently enrolled?   1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   (47)

10. Enrollment status:

1 ☐ Full time   2 ☐ 3/4 time   3 ☐ 1/2 time   4 ☐ 1/4 time   (48)

FINANCIAL AID DATA (Complete if applicant was accepted, even if he did not enroll)

11. Financial aid was (check all that apply):

(49) 1 ☐ Offered - need a factor
(50) 1 ☐ Offered - need not a factor
(51) 1 ☐ Denied - no need
(52) 1 ☐ Denied - insufficient funds
(53) 1 ☐ Denied - academic
(54) 1 ☐ Denied - other
(55) 1 ☐ Received outside award
(56) 1 ☐ Aid application withdrawn
(57) 1 ☐ Aid application incomplete

3. Employment (dollars/year)

| | Offered | | Aid in effect if different from other | ◇5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institutional term-time employment | $ ________ | (47-50) | $ ________ | (7-10) |
| No. of work hrs/week | ________ Hrs. | (51-52) | ________ Hrs. | (11-12) |
| Institutional summer employment | $ ________ | (53-56) | $ ________ | (13-16) |
| College Work-Study term-time employment | $ ________ | (57-60) | $ ________ | (17-20) |
| No. of work hrs/week | ________ Hrs. | (61-62) | ________ Hrs. | (21-22) |
| College Work-Study summer employment | $ ________ | (63-66) | $ ________ | (23-26) |
| Other | $ ________ | (67-70) | $ ________ | (27-30) |

4. Other Benefits

| | Aid in Effect | |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. Bill | $ ________ | (31-34) |
| Social Security | $ ________ | (35-38) |
| War Orphans Benefits | $ ________ | (39-42) |
| Other (specify) | $ ________ | (43-46) |

12. Budget used:

1 ☐ Resident 2 ☐ Commuter 3 ☐ Out-of-State 4 ☐ Married (58)

13. CSS need analysis accepted? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (59)

| (Yearly amounts to nearest dollar) | CSS Computation | | Institutionally Adjusted Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parents' contribution | $________ | (60-64) | $________ | (12-16) |
| Applicant's summer earnings | $________ | (65-68) | $________ | (17-20) |
| Applicant's assets | $________ | (69-73) | $________ | (21-25) |
| Allowance added for travel or other expenses | $________ | (74-77) ◇ | $________ | (26-29) |
| Other (specify) | $________ | (7-11) | $________ | (30-34) |

Nature and amount of aid offered and in effect:

| 1. Gift Aid: | Offered | | Aid in effect if different from offer | ◇ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institutional | $________ | (35-38) | $________ | (7-10) |
| EOG | $________ | (39-42) | $________ | (11-14) |
| Service Grant-in-Aid | $________ | (43-46) | $________ | (15-18) |
| State Grant | $________ | (47-50) | $________ | (19-22) |
| State Scholarship | $________ | (51-54) | $________ | (23-26) |
| Outside Scholarship | $________ | (55-58) | $________ | (27-30) |
| 2. Loan: | | | | |
| Institutional | $________ | (59-62) | $________ | (31-34) |
| National Defense | $________ | (63-66) | $________ | (35-38) |
| Guaranteed | $________ | (67-70) | $________ | (39-42) |
| Other | $________ | (71-74) | $________ | (43-46) |

SUMMARY BY TYPE OF THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY

| Institutional Type | West | Southwest | Midwest | South | East | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large 4-Year Public | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Medium 4-Year Public | 5 | 3<br>1A | 7 | 6 | 5 | 26 |
| Small 4-Year Public | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6<br>4A | 13<br>2A | 23 |
| Large 4-Year Private | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9<br>1B | 13 |
| Medium 4-Year Private | 7 | 2 | 6<br>1A | 3<br>3A | 9<br>1A<br>1B<br>7C | 27 |
| Small 4-Year Private | 8<br>1B<br>3C | 0 | 1<br>1C | 5<br>3A | 2<br>1B<br>1C | 16 |
| 2-Year Public | 4<br>2A | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| 2-Year Private | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1<br>1C | 1 |
| Total | 33 | 9 | 24 | 22 | 42 | 130 |

A College with predominantly minority enrollment - 17
B Private men's college - 5
C Private women's college - 13

SUMMARY BY TYPE OF THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RETURNING INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES

| Institutional Type | West | Southwest | Midwest | South | East | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large 4-Year Public | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Medium 4-Year Public | 2 | 3 1A | 5 | 2 | 4 | 16 |
| Small 4-Year Public | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 1A | 5 | 12 |
| Large 4-Year Private | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 1B | 11 |
| Medium 4-Year Private | 5 | 2 | 5 1A | 1 1A | 6 1B<br>5C | 19 |
| Small 4-Year Private | 8 2B<br>3C | 0 | 0 | 3 2A | 2 1B<br>1C | 13 |
| 2-Year Public | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2-Year Private | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 23 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 26 | 86 |

A College with predominant minority enrollment - 6
B Private men's college - 5
C Private women's college - 9

## SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED BY TYPE OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

| Institutional Type | West | Southwest | Midwest | South | East | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large 4-Year Public | 2203 (2) | 1513 (2) | 483 (1) | 0 | 0 | 4199 (5) |
| Medium 4-Year Public | 966 (2) | 497 (2)<br>1A | 1482 (5) | 262 (1) | 0 | 3207 (10) |
| Small 4-Year Public | 0 | 0 | 0 | 537 (2)<br>1A | 250 (1) | 787 (3) |
| Large 4-Year Private | 500 (1) | 0 | 500 (1) | 600 (1) | 1228 (2) | 2828 (5) |
| Medium 4-Year Private | 1608 (4) | 625 (1) | 829 (3)<br>1A | 0 | 750 (1)<br>1C | 3812 (9) |
| Small 4-Year Private | 682 (2)<br>1B<br>1C | 0 | 0 | 123 (1)<br>1A | 1212 (2)<br>1B<br>1C | 2017 (5) |
| 2-Year Public | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2-Year Private | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5959 (11) | 2635 (5) | 3294 (10) | 1422 (5) | 3440 (6) | 16850 (37) |

Numbers in parentheses are a count of institutions returning individual questionnaires.

A College with predominantly minority enrollment - 4
B Private men's college - 2
C Private women's college - 3

# APPENDIX I - Part 1
# AGGREGATE DATA BY INDIVIDUALS FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RETURNING THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Number of Schools -- 86

| | Number of Applicants for Admission | Number of Applicants for Aid | Enrollment Data |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freshmen Men | 183,293 | 62,026 | 76,169 |
| Freshmen Women | 129,803 | 40,361 | 58,175 |
| Transfer Men | 44,734 | 8,184 | 20,391 |
| Transfer Women | 37,238 | 6,181 | 16,080 |
| Undergraduate Men | 228,027 | 70,210 | 301,664 |
| Undergraduate Women | 167,041 | 46,542 | 212,358 |
| TOTAL | 395,068 | 116,752 | 514,022 |

# APPENDIX I - Part 2
# AGGREGATE DATA BY DOLLARS FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RETURNING THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

| | | Freshmen | Transfers | Other Undergraduates | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSTITUTIONAL AID | Gift Aid | 13,788,820 | 1,113,933 | 29,771,748 | 44,674,501 |
| | Grants-in-Aid | 2,177,392 | 168,263 | 5,625,186 | 7,970,841 |
| | Loan Funds | 2,162,273 | 310,975 | 6,887,459 | 9,360,707 |
| | Jobs | 4,915,933 | 903,074 | 18,577,203 | 24,396,210 |
| OUTSIDE AID | EOG | 4,534,370 | 593,253 | 10,253,724 | 15,381,347 |
| | NDEA | 6,263,401 | 2,273,716 | 15,451,760 | 23,988,877 |
| | CWSP | 3,450,044 | 684,277 | 12,235,200 | 16,369,521 |
| | Guaranteed Loans | 8,492,546 | 2,625,517 | 28,382,221 | 39,500,284 |
| | State Scholarships | 4,057,435 | 259,026 | 7,756,121 | 12,072,582 |
| | TOTAL | 49,842,214 | 8,932,034 | 134,940,622 | 193,684,870 |
| | Unduplicated Students on Aid | 40,258 | 6,668 | 102,224 | 149,150 |

Appendix J

```
TOTAL POPULATION
                                   TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 86
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    32     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 78
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    17     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 73
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    31     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 75
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    27     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 73
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    39     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 74
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    23     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 65
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    38     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 71
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    34     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .    21     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    44     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .    27     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 26
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .    21     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    37     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    28     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    27     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     6     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   545     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 33
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   183     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   318     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 57
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    78     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 53
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .   220     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 55
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   432     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 44
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   143     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 49
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,198     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 33
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   414     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 37
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    62     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 26
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .     43     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 62
```

```
PUBLIC SCHOOLS                    TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 41
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      26        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 35
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      14        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 32
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      24        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 33
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      23        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 32
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      36        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 32
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      22        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 26
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      34        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 29
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      22        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .      16        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 18
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .      39        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .      28        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .      25        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      42        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      35        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      30        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       5        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     431        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     136        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     287        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 25
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      55        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     244        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 23
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     234        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      79        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 23
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,068        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     350        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .      78        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .        58        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 26
```

```
PRIVATE SCHOOLS                       TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 45
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    44       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 43
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    25       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 41
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    45       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 42
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    38       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 41
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    46       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 42
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    25       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 39
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    46       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 42
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    63       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .    27       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    56       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .    26       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .    10       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    25       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    10       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    21       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    10       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   927       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   423       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   386       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 32
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   151       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 31
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .   157       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 32
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,031       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 29
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   460       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 26
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,633       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   746       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    41       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .      26       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 36
```

SMALL SCHOOLS TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 29

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID | 25 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 27 |
| PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID | 10 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 27 |
| PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID | 26 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 27 |
| PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID | 19 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 27 |
| PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID | 33 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 28 |
| PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID | 23 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 26 |
| PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID | 37 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 28 |
| PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID | 33 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME | 30 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13 |
| PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID | 35 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME | 22 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10 |
| PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID | 13 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID | 41 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID | 24 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID | 45 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID | 5 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID | 524 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT | 184 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID | 475 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 24 |
| STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID | 158 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22 |
| GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID | 302 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 21 |
| TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID | 541 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17 |
| TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT | 171 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 18 |
| TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID | 1,433 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14 |
| TOTAL AID PER STUDENT | 516 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME | 82 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10 |
| PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID | 49 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 25 |

```
MEDIUM SCHOOLS                       TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 38

PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . .      31          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 36
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . .      14          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 32
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      27          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 34
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      31          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 32
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      37          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 30
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      15          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 24
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . .      47          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 28
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . .      47          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . .      20          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 18
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .      42          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . .      27          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . .      18          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      33          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      18          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      32          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       7          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     490          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     176          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     308          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 18
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      66          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 21
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     170          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 21
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     467          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     168          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,041          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     413          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . .      58          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .      44          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 23
```

LARGE SCHOOLS TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 19

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14 |
| PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14 |
| PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14 |
| PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 16 |
| PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . | 34 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . . | 20 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 6 |
| PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . | 46 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . | 27 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 6 |
| PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . | 23 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 37 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 23 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 568 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 7 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 185 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 295 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15 |
| STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 72 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10 |
| GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 227 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13 |
| TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 388 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 7 |
| TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 122 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,218 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 7 |
| TOTAL AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 402 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . . . . | 61 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 6 |
| PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . | 42 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14 |

```
EASTERN SCHOOLS                    TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 26
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     35        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 24
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     18        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     38        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 23
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     27        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     38        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 24
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     17        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 23
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     35        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     53        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     22        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .     47        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .     22        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .     20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     34        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     11        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     10        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    685        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    211        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    359        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    130        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    253        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    710        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    181        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,431        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    441        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .     47        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .       22        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
```

```
SOUTHERN SCHOOLS
                                        TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    27        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    15        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    20        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    33        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    40        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    47        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    40        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .    32        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    35        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .    29        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .    17        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    33        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    26        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    45        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     1        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   333        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   151        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   440        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    17        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .   169        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   383        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   174        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   949        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   432        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    80        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .    47        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
```

```
MIDWESTERN SCHOOLS                   TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    24     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    11     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    22     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    22     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    42     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    39     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    34     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    20     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .    14     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    48     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .    33     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .    23     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    37     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    41     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    22     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     5     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   462     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   179     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   249     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    57     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .   214     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   257     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    96     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   921     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   373     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    65     NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .     106     NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
```

```
WESTERN SCHOOLS
                              TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 24
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    38        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 23
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    21        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    34        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    30        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    37        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 22
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    27        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 16
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . .    28        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . .    35        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . . .    27        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    35        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . .    20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    20        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    40        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    24        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    36        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     7        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   628        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   154        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   481        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   135        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   299        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 16
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   638        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   163        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,654        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   436        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . . .    70        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .        43        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 17
```

```
SOUTHWESTERN SCHOOLS             TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 08
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      28        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      13        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      24        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      29        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      29        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       9        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      59        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      59        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .      28        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .      72        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .      61        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .      14        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      31        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       8        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      13        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       0        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,211        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     431        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     107        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      15        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      50        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     370        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     211        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,404        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     597        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .      71        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .      57        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
```

```
SMALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     18       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      7       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     15       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     16       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     28       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     21       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     32       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     11       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     18       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .     32       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .     18       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .     13       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     51       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     36       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     51       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      2       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    437       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    122       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    458       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     92       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    346       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    205       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     52       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,276       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    378       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    144       NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .       67       NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
```

```
MEDIUM PUBLIC SCHOOLS              TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 17
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    28        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    15        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    25        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    27        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    33        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    12        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    47        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    26        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .    14        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    28        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .    26        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .    28        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    44        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    29        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    42        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     0        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   247        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    78        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   281        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    32        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .   171        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   188        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    80        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   708        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   274        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    91        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .    42        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
```

```
LARGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS                  TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      28          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      16          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      26          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      23          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      39          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      26          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      30          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      22          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .      17          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .      41          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .      28          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .      26          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      40          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      36          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      26          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       6          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     471          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     151          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     262          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      59          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     254          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     260          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      83          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,126          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     364          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .      72          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .      64          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
```

```
SMALL PRIVATE SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      46        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      35        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      59        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      31        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      48        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      31        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      54        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15

PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      55        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .      38        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7

PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .      38        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .      24        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6

PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .      14        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      32        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      11        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      39        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       7        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     629        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     316        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     514        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13

STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     231        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14

GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     226        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13

TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     988        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10

TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     515        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10

TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,623        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     816        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9

PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .      61        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6

PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .        34        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
```

```
MEDIUM PRIVATE SCHOOLS
                                       TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 21
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      38        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 21
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      14        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      32        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 21
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      39        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 20
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      45        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      25        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 16
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      47        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 19
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      66        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .      24        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .      54        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .      27        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .       9        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      24        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       9        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      23        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      12        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     773        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     390        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     337        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     115        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     169        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     893        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     431        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,429        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     722        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .      39        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .      47        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
```

```
LARGE PRIVATE SCHOOLS              TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 09
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     46          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     30          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     50          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     39          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     47          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     24          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     44          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     65          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     27          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .     66          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .     26          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .     10          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     24          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     10          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     12          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     10          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,337          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    496          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    387          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    160          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    133          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,400          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    481          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,938          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    740          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .     38          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .       18          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
```

PUBLIC EASTERN SCHOOLS TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 9 |
| PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 8 |
| PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . | 36 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . . | 18 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 6 |
| PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . | 11 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . | 37 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 50 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 170 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 329 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 8 |
| STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 173 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 6 |
| GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . | 461 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 6 |
| TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 377 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 6 |
| TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 96 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 7 |
| TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,130 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| TOTAL AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 280 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . . . | 74 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 3 |
| PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . | 25 | NO. OF SCHOOLS = 8 |

```
PUBLIC SOUTHERN SCHOOLS            TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 05
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     27        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     12        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     18        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     34        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     45        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     21        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     47        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     36        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     25        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .     42        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .     29        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .     19        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     31        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     31        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     35        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      2        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    372        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    155        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    352        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     23        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    169        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    320        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    133        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    882        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    368        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .     69        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .     43        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
```

```
PUBLIC MIDWESTERN SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 10
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    21        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    11        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    19        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    41        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    41        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    33        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    19        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .    12        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    49        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .    33        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .    24        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    37        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    42        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     5        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   472        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   180        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   196        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    60        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .   212        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   176        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    68        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   897        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   361        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    65        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .     119        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
```

```
PUBLIC WESTERN SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 10

PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     32        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     21        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     27        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     27        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     33        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     25        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     19        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     27        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .     28        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .     21        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .     24        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     48        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     32        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     45        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      0        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    503        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    104        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    551        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     29        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    339        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    299        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     69        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,599        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    362        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    150        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .     58        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
```

```
PUBLIC SOUTHWESTERN SCHOOLS        TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 06

PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     29         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     13         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3

PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     25         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3

PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     29         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3

PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     26         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3

PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      9         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3

PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     59         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     15         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1

FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     95         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2

STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     16         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3

GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     94         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3

TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    176         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1

TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    115         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1

PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .       53         NO. OF SCHOOLS =  3
```

```
PRIVATE EASTERN SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 16

PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     44        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     31        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     50        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     36        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 13
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     46        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 15
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     23        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     44        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     67        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     24        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .     73        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .     27        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .      7        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     21        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     10        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     11        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      7        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,334        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    594        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    377        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     88        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  9
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    133        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,213        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    539        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,808        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    806        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .     36        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . . .     19        NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
```

```
PRIVATE SOUTHERN SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 05

PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     27          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5

PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     23          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5

PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     25          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5

PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     30          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5

PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     34          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5

PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     18          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5

PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . .     48          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5

PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . .     46          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . . .     62          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2

PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     25          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . .     29          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2

PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .     16          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     34          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     19          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     58          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      0          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    266          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    143          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    618          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      8          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    170          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    450          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    264          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,064          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    573          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4

PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . . .    125          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2

PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .         53          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
```

```
PRIVATE MIDWESTERN SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 07
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     40        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .     13        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     28        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     62        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     50        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     19        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     48        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .     44        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .     22        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  4
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .      6        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .     13        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     37        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     17        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     76        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      3        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    106        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     92        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    593        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     34        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    232        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    771        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    383        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,710        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  1,485        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .       62        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
```

```
PRIVATE WESTERN SCHOOLS          TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      48          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .      18          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      48          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .      38          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      48          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      36          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      45          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 14
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .      69          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .      27          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  6
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .      49          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .      19          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .      10          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      23          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .       7          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      16          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .      22          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     877          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     381          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     276          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 10
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     358          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .     151          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 11
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,249          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     560          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  8
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   1,764          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     766          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  7
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .      38          NO. OF SCHOOLS =  5
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .        25          NO. OF SCHOOLS = 12
```

```
PRIVATE SOUTHWESTERN SCHOOLS       TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS = 02
PER CENT FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    21        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . .    14        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT MALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    20        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT FEMALE APPLICANTS SEEKING AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    22        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    61        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    57        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT OF OTHER UNDERGRADUATES ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    57        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . .    59        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT TOTAL GIFT AID IS OF TUITION INCOME . . . . . . . . . .    63        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . .    72        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT INSTITUTIONAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . .    61        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT GUARANTEED LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . .    14        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT LOAN AID IS OF TOTAL AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    31        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT JOB AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     8        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT FEDERAL AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . .    13        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT STATE AID IS OF TOTAL AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     0        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,211        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   431        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   134        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .     0        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . .    43        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,244        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
TOTAL GIFT AID PER STUDENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   358        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,404        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
TOTAL AID PER STUDENT  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   597        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  2
PER CENT TOTAL AID IS OF TUITION INCOME  . . . . . . . . . . . .    71        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
PER CENT OF FRESHMEN & TRANSFER AID APPLICANTS AWARDED AID . .      94        NO. OF SCHOOLS =  1
```

# DEFINITIONS OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

This appendix contains summary data for the multiple regressions for each of 22 dependent variables in the institutional data. The independent variables used in these regressions were:

I Control (0 = Private; 1 = Public)

II Average Parental Assets of students filing a Parents' Confidential Statement (00's)

III Tuition (00's)

IV Ability (Average SAT score)

V Per Capita Gift Aid

VI Total Gift Aid divided by Tuition

VII Revenue per Student (000's)

VIII Regional Location (East is control, add VIIIA for Southwest, VIIIB for West, VIIIC for Midwest, VIIID for South)

IX Unused Capacity (0 = no; 1 = yes)

X Race (% Negro)

For each dependent variable and each independent variable used in the regression, presented are the regression coefficient, its standard error, the F value of the marginal contribution, and the simple correlation with the dependent variable. Also reported are the number of institutions included in the regression, the F level of the overall regression with its significance level, and $R^2$, the percentage of the variation of the dependent variable explained by the regression. The regression program was taken from the Stanford Statistics Package for the Social Sciences. The last table in this appendix is a correlation matrix for the independent variables.

## REGRESSION EQUATIONS FROM INSTITUTIONAL DATA

### TABLE A1 - PERCENTAGE OF FRESHMEN APPLICANTS SEEKING AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 7.52 | 9.16 | 0.67 | -0.47 |
| III | - 0.06 | 0.49 | 0.02 | 0.27 |
| V | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.86 | 0.51 |
| X | 0.33 | 0.12 | 7.23*** | 0.53 |

N = 42
Constant = 28.06

F = 6.96 (.01)
$R^2 = 0.43$

### TABLE A2 - PERCENTAGE OF TRANSFER APPLICANTS SEEKING AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 6.44 | 10.10 | 0.41 | -0.38 |
| III | 0.04 | 0.54 | 0.01 | 0.21 |
| V | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.46 | 0.39 |
| X | 0.31 | 0.14 | 5.24** | 0.46 |

N = 42
Constant = 15.53

F = 3.89 (.025)
$R^2 = 0.30$

### TABLE B1 - PERCENTAGE OF FRESHMEN STUDENTS ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 3.46 | 9.60 | 0.13 | -0.49 |
| V | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.70 | 0.61 |
| VI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.33 | -0.04 |
| VII | 0.71 | 0.76 | 0.88 | 0.42 |
| X | 0.23 | 0.08 | 8.39*** | 0.42 |

N = 25
Constant = 27.82

F = 5.31 (.01)
$R^2 = 0.58$

TABLE B2 = PERCENTAGE OF TRANSFER STUDENTS ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 1.57 | 10.73 | 0.02 | -0.39 |
| V | 0.03 | 0.02 | 4.20** | 0.54 |
| VI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.34** | 0.18 |
| X | 0.12 | 0.09 | 1.82 | 0.20 |
| N = 25<br>Constant = 7.30 | | F = 4.42 (.025)<br>$R^2$ = 0.47 | | |

TABLE B3 = PERCENTAGE OF ALL OTHER UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 7.72 | 10.86 | 0.51 | -0.48 |
| V | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2.13 | 0.53 |
| VI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | -0.22 |
| X | 0.40 | 0.09 | 20.23*** | 0.63 |
| N = 25<br>Constant = 30.01 | | F = 9.09 (.01)<br>$R^2$ = 0.65 | | |

TABLE C1 = GIFT AID PER STUDENT ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 85.91 | 411.82 | 0.04 | -0.78 |
| II | - 8.36 | 4.03 | 4.31** | 0.60 |
| III | 59.75 | 28.65 | 4.35** | 0.88 |
| IV | 2.31 | 1.57 | 2.16 | 0.67 |
| VII | 6.01 | 36.69 | 0.03 | 0.56 |
| VIIIA | 129.84 | 413.75 | 0.10 | 0.17 |
| VIIIB | 439.86 | 248.48 | 3.13 * | 0.32 |
| VIIIC | -22.40 | 336.59 | 0.00 | -0.39 |
| VIIID | 115.51 | 391.56 | 0.09 | -0.38 |
| N = 19<br>Constant = -1295.16 | | F = 6.43 (.01)<br>$R^2$ = 0.87 | | |

TABLE C2 - GIFT AID PER ENROLLED STUDENT

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | -396.36 | 136.85 | 8.39*** | -0.89 |
| II | - 2.44 | 1.34 | 3.33* | 0.42 |
| III | - 1.61 | 9.52 | 0.03 | 0.76 |
| IV | 0.91 | 0.52 | 3.04* | 0.51 |
| VII | 9.91 | 12.19 | 0.66 | 0.55 |
| VIIIA | 188.83 | 137.49 | 1.89 | 0.39 |
| VIIIB | 95.52 | 82.57 | 1.34 | 0.19 |
| VIIIC | 32.69 | 111.85 | 0.09 | -0.42 |
| VIIID | 135.74 | 130.12 | 1.09 | -0.18 |

N = 19
Constant = -175.01

F = 9.99 (.01)
$R^2$ = 0.91

TABLE C3 - GIFT AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 9.95 | 11.67 | 0.73 | -0.83 |
| II | - 0.26 | 0.11 | 5.35** | 0.55 |
| III | 1.30 | 0.81 | 2.56 | 0.84 |
| IV | 0.10 | 0.04 | 4.68** | 0.64 |
| VII | 0.58 | 1.04 | 0.31 | 0.59 |
| VIIIA | 25.02 | 11.73 | 4.55** | 0.41 |
| VIIIB | 13.82 | 7.04 | 3.85** | 0.21 |
| VIIIC | 3.56 | 9.54 | 0.14 | -0.43 |
| VIIID | 17.47 | 11.10 | 2.48 | -0.26 |

N = 19
Constant = -37.30

F = 11.64 (.01)
$R^2$ = 0.92

TABLE C4 - GIFT AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TUITION INCOME

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 9.09 | 11.53 | 0.62 | -0.30 |
| II | - 0.23 | 0.14 | 2.93** | -0.44 |
| III | - 0.39 | 0.84 | 0.21 | -0.05 |
| IV | 0.06 | 0.05 | 1.21 | -0.30 |
| VII | 0.42 | 1.45 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| VIIIA | 35.52 | 11.64 | 9.31*** | 0.44 |
| VIIIB | 9.20 | 6.70 | 1.89 | -0.12 |
| VIIIC | - 9.67 | 9.71 | 0.99 | -0.39 |
| VIIID | 0.74 | 11.05 | 0.00 | 0.44 |
| X | 0.27 | 0.23 | 1.45 | 0.71 |

N = 19
Constant = 4.64
F = 6.84 (.01)
$R^2 = 0.90$

TABLE C5 - LOAN AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | -10.68 | 12.60 | 0.72 | 0.62 |
| II | 0.20 | 0.12 | 2.52 | -0.32 |
| III | - 2.07 | 0.88 | 5.59** | -0.67 |
| IV | - 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.67 | -0.39 |
| VII | - 0.77 | 1.12 | 0.47 | -0.41 |
| VIIIA | -25.72 | 12.66 | 4.13** | -0.35 |
| VIIIB | -14.03 | 7.60 | 3.40* | -0.11 |
| VIIIC | -19.32 | 10.30 | 3.52* | 0.13 |
| VIIID | -19.19 | 11.98 | 2.57 | 0.07 |

N = 19
Constant = 88.38
F = 3.47 (.025)
$R^2 = 0.78$

TABLE C6 = JOB AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 21.33 | 11.67 | 3.34* | 0.70 |
| II | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.31 | -0.57 |
| III | 0.84 | 0.81 | 1.08 | -0.68 |
| IV | - 0.06 | 0.04 | 1.69 | -0.65 |
| VII | 0.20 | 1.04 | 0.04 | -0.54 |
| VIIIA | 0.61 | 11.72 | 0.00 | -0.31 |
| VIIIB | 0.46 | 7.04 | 0.00 | -0.23 |
| VIIIC | 16.24 | 9.54 | 2.90* | 0.57 |
| VIIID | 1.48 | 11.10 | 0.02 | 0.36 |

N = 19
Constant = 47.88

F = 3.74 (.05)
$R^2$ = 0.79

TABLE D1 = INSTITUTIONAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 252.49 | 372.82 | 0.46 | -0.42 |
| II | 0.21 | 4.29 | 0.00 | 0.69 |
| III | 49.04 | 24.30 | 4.07** | 0.71 |
| IV | 1.93 | 0.99 | 3.84 * | 0.67 |
| V | - 0.74 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.45 |
| VIIIA | 584.31 | 689.61 | 0.72 | 0.18 |
| VIIIB | 155.75 | 280.45 | 0.31 | 0.21 |
| VIIIC | 303.08 | 310.35 | 0.95 | -0.20 |
| VIIID | 371.97 | 354.26 | 1.10 | -0.43 |
| IX | 2.35 | 231.63 | 0.00 | -0.33 |
| X | 6.10 | 5.59 | 1.19 | -0.31 |

N = 28
Constant = -2138.25

F = 3.23 (.025)
$R^2$ = 0.69

TABLE D2 = INSTITUTIONAL AID PER ENROLLED STUDENT

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | -182.29 | 59.88 | 9.27*** | -0.61 |
| II | 0.89 | 0.82 | 1.18 | 0.60 |
| IV | 0.37 | 0.28 | 1.76 | 0.65 |
| VIIIA | 217.50 | 154.34 | 1.99 | 0.42 |
| VIIIB | -93.32 | 75.70 | 1.52 | 0.06 |
| VIIIC | 43.35 | 102.44 | 0.18 | -0.23 |
| VIIID | 85.44 | 114.10 | 0.56 | -0.31 |
| IX | -29.40 | 78.88 | 0.14 | -0.30 |

N = 28

F = 5.55 (.01)
$R^2 = 0.70$

TABLE D3 = INSTITUTIONAL AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | - 5.39 | 8.33 | 0.42 | -0.29 |
| II | 0.20 | 0.11 | 3.11* | 0.57 |
| IV | 0.05 | 0.04 | 1.60 | 0.57 |
| VIIIA | 21.54 | 21.46 | 1.01 | 0.35 |
| VIIIB | - 9.73 | 10.53 | 0.85 | 0.00 |
| VIIIC | 28.57 | 14.24 | 4.02** | 0.04 |
| VIIID | 21.87 | 15.86 | 1.90 | -0.31 |
| IX | 1.61 | 10.97 | 0.02 | -0.25 |

N = 28
Constant =

F = 3.33 (.025)
$R^2 = 0.56$

TABLE D4 - FEDERAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | -78.63 | 216.51 | 0.13 | -0.11 |
| II | - 2.52 | 2.49 | 1.03 | -0.46 |
| III | - 4.36 | 14.11 | 0.10 | -0.20 |
| IV | - 0.09 | 0.57 | 0.03 | -0.33 |
| V | 0.29 | 0.49 | 0.36 | 0.16 |
| VIIIA | -322.70 | 400.48 | 0.65 | -0.17 |
| VIIIB | 179.22 | 162.87 | 1.21 | 0.15 |
| VIIIC | -96.85 | 180.23 | 0.29 | 0.08 |
| VIIID | -116.23 | 205.73 | 0.32 | 0.15 |
| IX | -151.86 | 134.51 | 1.28 | -0.10 |
| X | 1.73 | 3.25 | 0.28 | 0.60 |
| N = 28<br>Constant = 916.57 | | F = 2.18 (.10)<br>$R^2$ = 0.60 | | |

TABLE D5 - FEDERAL AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | -20.42 | 8.19 | 6.22** | 0.16 |
| II | - 0.23 | 0.09 | 5.81** | -0.84 |
| III | - 0.78 | 0.53 | 2.12 | -0.62 |
| IV | - 0.03 | 0.02 | 1.57 | -0.70 |
| V | - 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.24 | -0.24 |
| VIIIA | - 2.42 | 15.15 | 0.03 | -0.20 |
| VIIIB | 4.61 | 6.16 | 0.56 | -0.17 |
| VIIIC | -11.85 | 6.82 | 3.02* | 0.14 |
| VIIID | - 4.39 | 7.78 | 0.32 | 0.50 |
| IX | -14.73 | 5.09 | 8.38*** | 0.16 |
| X | - 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.62 |
| N = 28<br>Constant = 124.44 | | F = 11.12 (.01)<br>$R^2$ = 0.88 | | |

TABLE D6 = STATE AID PER STUDENT ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 175.82 | 176.09 | 1.00 | -0.34 |
| II | 0.29 | 2.02 | 0.02 | 0.50 |
| III | 5.75 | 11.48 | 0.25 | 0.51 |
| IV | - 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.89 | 0.32 |
| V | 0.70 | 0.39 | 3.13* | 0.33 |
| VIIIA | -511.30 | 325.73 | 2.46 | -0.12 |
| VIIIB | 198.01 | 132.47 | 2.23 | 0.52 |
| VIIIC | -27.82 | 146.59 | 0.04 | -0.23 |
| VIIID | -156.91 | 167.33 | 0.88 | -0.31 |
| IX | 175.06 | 109.41 | 2.56 | -0.02 |
| X | - 2.88 | 2.64 | 1.19 | -0.23 |

N = 28
Constant = 168.34

F = 2.37 (.10)
$R^2$ = 0.62

TABLE D7 = STATE AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 6.15 | 10.15 | 0.37 | -0.27 |
| II | - 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.41 |
| III | 0.02 | 0.66 | 0.00 | 0.38 |
| IV | - 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.31 |
| V | 0.03 | 0.02 | 2.28 | 0.25 |
| VIIIA | -28.17 | 18.77 | 2.25 | -0.14 |
| VIIIB | 7.07 | 7.64 | 0.86 | 0.42 |
| VIIIC | - 3.81 | 8.45 | 0.20 | -0.25 |
| VIIID | - 8.16 | 9.64 | 0.72 | -0.24 |
| IX | 9.74 | 6.31 | 2.38 | 0.03 |
| X | - 0.17 | 0.15 | 1.29 | -0.25 |

N = 28
Constant = 6.37

F = 1.29 (not signif.)
$R^2$ = 0.47

TABLE D8 - GUARANTEED LOAN AID PER STUDENT ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 142.25 | 162.14 | 0.77 | 0.16 |
| II | 0.80 | 1.86 | 0.19 | 0.17 |
| III | 10.55 | 10.57 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| IV | - 0.82 | 0.43 | 3.63* | -0.11 |
| V | - 0.15 | 0.36 | 0.18 | -0.26 |
| VIIIA | 24.07 | 299.92 | 0.01 | -0.19 |
| VIIIB | - 9.27 | 121.97 | 0.01 | 0.08 |
| VIIIC | -225.56 | 134.98 | 2.79* | -0.17 |
| VIIID | -247.19 | 154.07 | 2.57 | -0.15 |
| IX | 21.25 | 100.74 | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| X | - 0.33 | 2.43 | 0.02 | -0.17 |

N = 28
Constant = 940.52

F = 1.58 (not signif.)
$R^2$ = 0.52

TABLE D9 - GUARANTEED LOAN AID AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 7.67 | 10.88 | 0.50 | 0.51 |
| II | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.61 | -0.13 |
| III | - 0.59 | 0.71 | 0.70 | -0.34 |
| IV | - 0.06 | 0.03 | 4.19** | -0.27 |
| V | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.16 | -0.54 |
| VIIIA | -15.41 | 20.12 | 0.59 | -0.21 |
| VIIIB | -10.18 | 8.18 | 1.55 | -0.11 |
| VIIIC | -20.16 | 9.05 | 4.96** | -0.07 |
| VIIID | -18.47 | 10.33 | 3.19* | 0.04 |
| IX | 1.53 | 6.76 | 0.05 | 0.19 |
| X | - 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.44 | -0.16 |

N = 28
Constant = 77.14

F = 1.68 (not signif.)
$R^2$ = 0.54

TABLE E1 - AVERAGE TOTAL AID PER STUDENT ON AID

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 377.46 | 389.91 | 0.94 | -0.44 |
| III | 52.40 | 20.82 | 6.34** | 0.71 |
| IV | 0.77 | 1.23 | 0.39 | 0.51 |
| VII | -12.60 | 56.00 | 0.05 | 0.40 |
| VIIIA | -369.46 | 597.27 | 0.38 | -0.03 |
| VIIIB | 346.68 | 298.04 | 1.35 | 0.40 |
| VIIIC | -186.41 | 428.00 | 0.19 | -0.28 |
| VIIID | -241.94 | 464.82 | 0.27 | -0.48 |
| X | 6.29 | 4.72 | 1.77 | -0.15 |

N = 26
Constant = -143.49

F = 3.55 (.025)
$R^2$ = 0.67

TABLE E2 - AVERAGE TOTAL AID PER ENROLLED STUDENT

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Simple R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | -319.16 | 143.42 | 4.95** | -0.72 |
| III | 3.40 | 7.66 | 0.20 | 0.51 |
| IV | 0.78 | 0.45 | 3.00* | 0.16 |
| VII | -13.42 | 20.60 | 0.42 | 0.23 |
| VIIIA | 30.24 | 219.69 | 0.02 | 0.14 |
| VIIIB | 38.52 | 109.63 | 0.12 | 0.09 |
| VIIIC | 128.01 | 157.43 | 0.66 | -0.05 |
| VIIID | -29.94 | 170.97 | 0.03 | -0.13 |
| X | 7.07 | 1.74 | 16.57*** | 0.45 |

N = 26
Constant = -226.75

F = 6.73 (.01)
$R^2$ = 0.79

## CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIIIA | VIIIB | VIIIC | VIIID | IX | X |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 1.00000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II | -0.41430 | 1.00000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III | -0.77675 | 0.62891 | 1.00000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | -0.35645 | 0.73825 | 0.60064 | 1.00000 | | | | | | | | | |
| V | -0.69596 | 0.33304 | 0.70358 | 0.49129 | 1.00000 | | | | | | | | |
| VI | 0.40967 | -0.05028 | -0.35691 | 0.03045 | -0.25559 | 1.00000 | | | | | | | |
| VII | -0.31632 | 0.41018 | 0.44761 | 0.64884 | 0.57912 | 0.04454 | 1.00000 | | | | | | |
| VIIIA | 0.18835 | -0.24549 | -0.21443 | -0.12141 | 0.15198 | 0.08589 | -0.11246 | 1.00000 | | | | | |
| VIIIB | -0.15796 | 0.44283 | 0.05945 | 0.17888 | 0.08432 | 0.04792 | 0.08364 | -0.20218 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| VIIIC | 0.10062 | -0.03973 | -0.10189 | -0.15222 | -0.13149 | 0.14915 | -0.14313 | -0.16707 | -0.32512 | 1.00000 | | | |
| VIIID | 0.03017 | -0.43911 | -0.18048 | -0.42447 | -0.03372 | -0.10352 | -0.14119 | -0.11770 | -0.22904 | -0.18926 | 1.00000 | | |
| IX | -0.05614 | -0.19614 | -0.08255 | -0.39861 | -0.13042 | -0.13736 | -0.18097 | -0.09202 | -0.12676 | 0.21220 | 0.27941 | 1.00000 | |
| X | -0.06964 | -0.64285 | -0.16630 | -0.49932 | 0.21135 | -0.12834 | -0.13635 | -0.09064 | -0.18666 | -0.01743 | 0.47152 | 0.18573 | 1.00000 |

# Appendix L

## The Individual Regression Equations

## INSTITUTION I

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 0.34 | 0.07 | 23.03*** | 0.02 |
| SAT | 0.0004 | 0.00 | 7.30*** | 0.07 |
| GPA | 0.002 | 0.00 | 9.02*** | 0.09 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00005 | 0.00 | 8.20*** | 0.11 |

N = 475
Constant = -0.79
F = 14.54
$R^2$ = 0.11

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.42 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.15 | 0.13 | 1.25 | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.00 | 109.79*** | 0.36 |
| Race | 25.47 | 9.79 | 6.77*** | 0.38 |

N = 217
Constant = 77.12
F = 32.51
$R^2$ = 0.38

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.001 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| GPA | 0.0001 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| Fin. Need | 0.002 | 0.00 | 1.22 | 0.05 |
| Race | 10.94 | 3.57 | 9.40*** | 0.12 |

N = 120
Constant = 82.76
F = 4.02
$R^2$ = 0.12

## INSTITUTION I (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

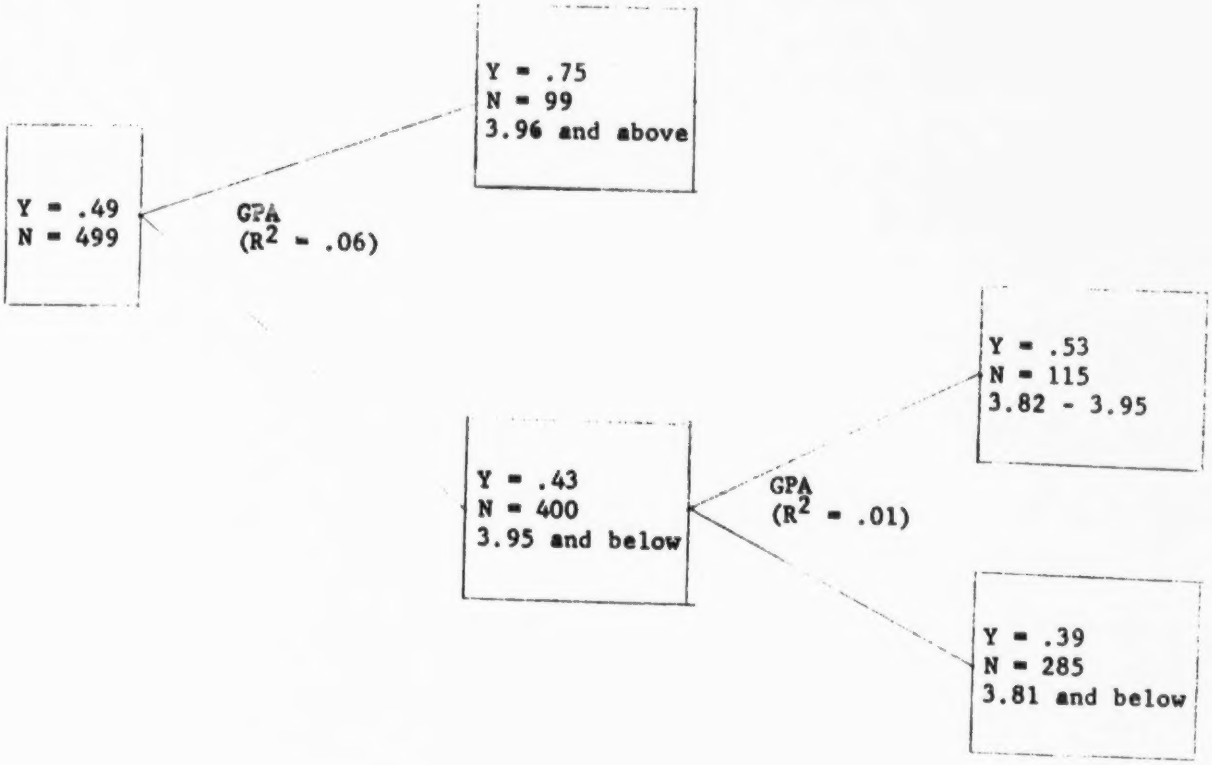
| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.00005 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| GPA | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.00 | 4.89** | 0.09 |
| Race | -7.48 | 2.83 | 7.01*** | 0.14 |
| N = 120<br>Constant = 14.27 | | F = 4.72<br>$R^2$ = 0.14 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.0009 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.01 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.00 |
| Fin. Need | 0.001 | 0.00 | 2.27 | 0.02 |
| Race | -3.47 | 1.53 | 5.13** | 0.06 |
| N = 120<br>Constant = 2.98 | | F = 1.85<br>$R^2$ = 0.06 | | |

TABLE 6: AID Tree

**Y = Proportion of group admitted**
$R^2$ = .07


Y = .49
N = 499
GPA
($R^2$ = .06)
Y = .75
N = 99
3.96 and above
Y = .43
N = 400
3.95 and below
GPA
($R^2$ = .01)
Y = .53
N = 115
3.82 - 3.95
Y = .39
N = 285
3.81 and below

## INSTITUTION II

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 6.04** | 0.25 |
| SAT | 0.0009 | 0.00 | 44.32*** | 0.48 |
| GPA | 0.003 | 0.00 | 52.22*** | 0.58 |

N = 222
Constant = -1.18

F = 101.83
$R^2$ = 0.58

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (GPA less than 2.89)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 8.61*** | 0.11 |
| SAT | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 9.00*** | 0.18 |
| GPA | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.18 |

N = 111
Constant = 0.30

F = 7.78
$R^2$ = 0.18

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (GPA greater than 2.90)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.06 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 22.95*** | 0.27 |
| GPA | 0.0009 | 0.00 | 0.93 | 0.28 |

N = 111
Constant = -0.59

F = 13.57
$R^2$ 0.28

## INSTITUTION II (cont.)

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.004 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| GPA | 0.08 | 0.06 | 1.64 | 0.06 |
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.00 | 25.26*** | 0.25 |
| N = 107 | | F = 11.17 | | |
| Constant = 46.82 | | $R^2$ = 0.25 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.39 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.03 | 0.07 | 0.21 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.90 | 0.03 |
| N = 44 | | F = 0.40 | | |
| Constant = 32.68 | | $R^2$ = 0.03 | | |

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.03 | 0.04 | 0.44 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.35 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.01 | 1.26 | 0.04 |
| N = 44 | | F = 0.57 | | |
| Constant = 59.31 | | $R^2$ = 0.04 | | |

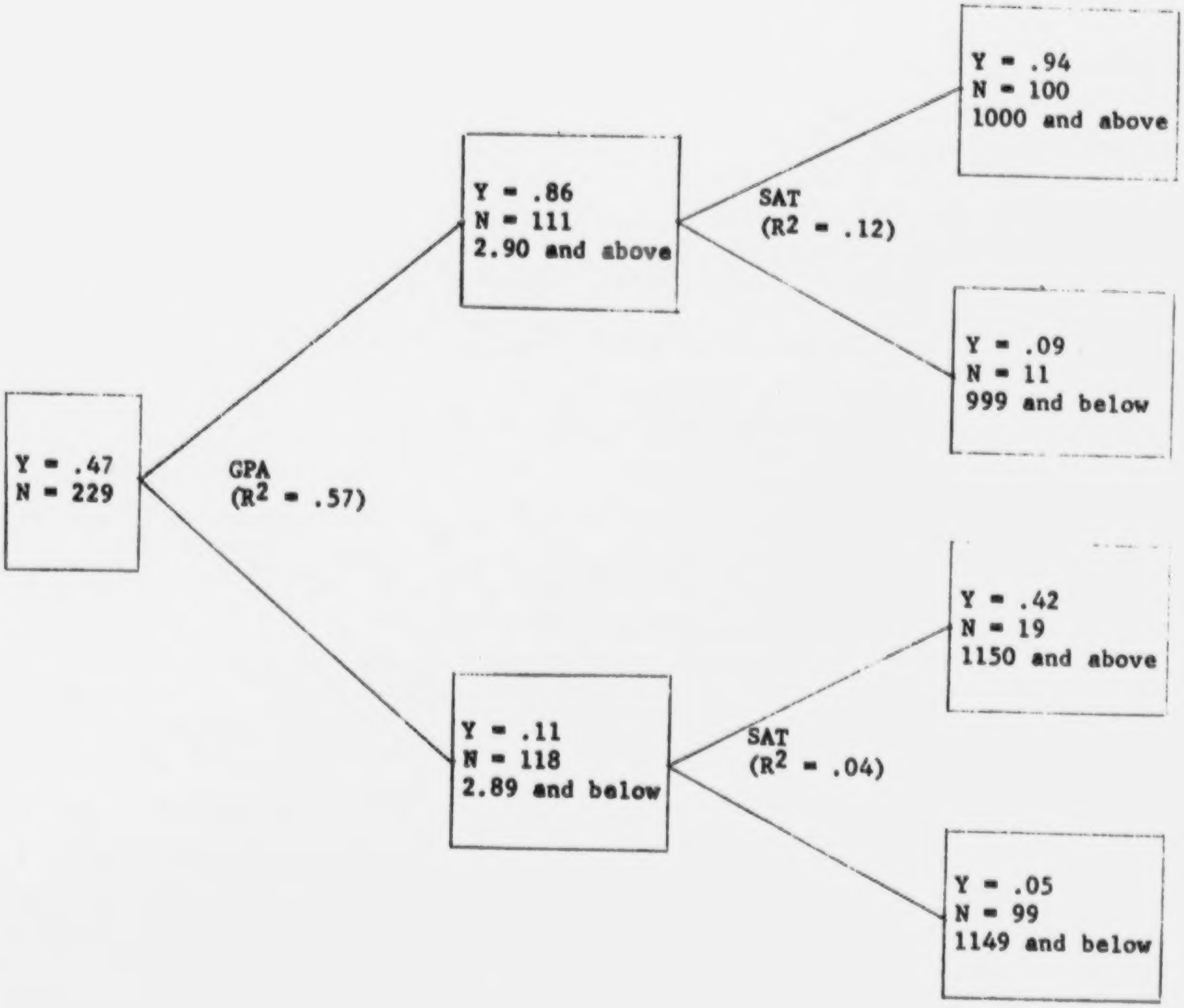
## INSTITUTION II (cont.)

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.003 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.003 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Fin. Need | 0.00004 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| N = 44<br>Constant = 8.00 | | F = 0.03<br>$R^2$ = 0.00 | | |

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2$ = .73


Y = .47
N = 229
GPA
(R2 = .57)
Y = .86
N = 111
2.90 and above
SAT
(R2 = .12)
Y = .94
N = 100
1000 and above
Y = .09
N = 11
999 and below
Y = .11
N = 118
2.89 and below
SAT
(R2 = .04)
Y = .42
N = 19
1150 and above
Y = .05
N = 99
1149 and below

## INSTITUTION III

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 0.02 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 76.41*** | 0.13 |
| GPA | 0.002 | 0.00 | 9.52*** | 0.14 |

N = 838 F = 45.95
Constant = -1.65 $R^2$ = 0.14

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 1349)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 6.98*** | 0.02 |
| GPA | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.03 |

N = 386 F = 3.43
Constant = -0.47 $R^2$ = 0.03

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1350 and GPA less than 3.73)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.0006 | 0.00 | 1.30 | 0.01 |
| GPA | 0.001 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.01 |

N = 280 F = 1.06
Constant = -0.89 $R^2$ = 0.01

## INSTITUTION III (cont.)

TABLE 1d : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1350 and GPA greater than 3.74)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.0008 | 0.00 | 2.02 | 0.01 |
| GPA | -0.004 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.01 |

N = 172
Constant = 1.15

F = 0.83
$R^2$ = 0.01

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.09 | 0.02 | 19.73*** | 0.01 |
| GPA | 0.29 | 0.12 | 6.23** | 0.07 |
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.00 | 233.99*** | 0.49 |

N = 295
Constant = 164.54

F = 91.81
$R^2$ = 0.49

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.26 | 0.02 |
| GPA | -0.02 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 95.65*** | 0.33 |

N = 210
Constant = 40.45

F = 33.85
$R^2$ = 0.33

## INSTITUTION III (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.10 | 0.02 |
| GPA | -0.06 | 0.08 | 0.48 | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 28.96*** | 0.15 |

N = 210
Constant = 42.73
F = 11.71
$R^2$ = 0.15

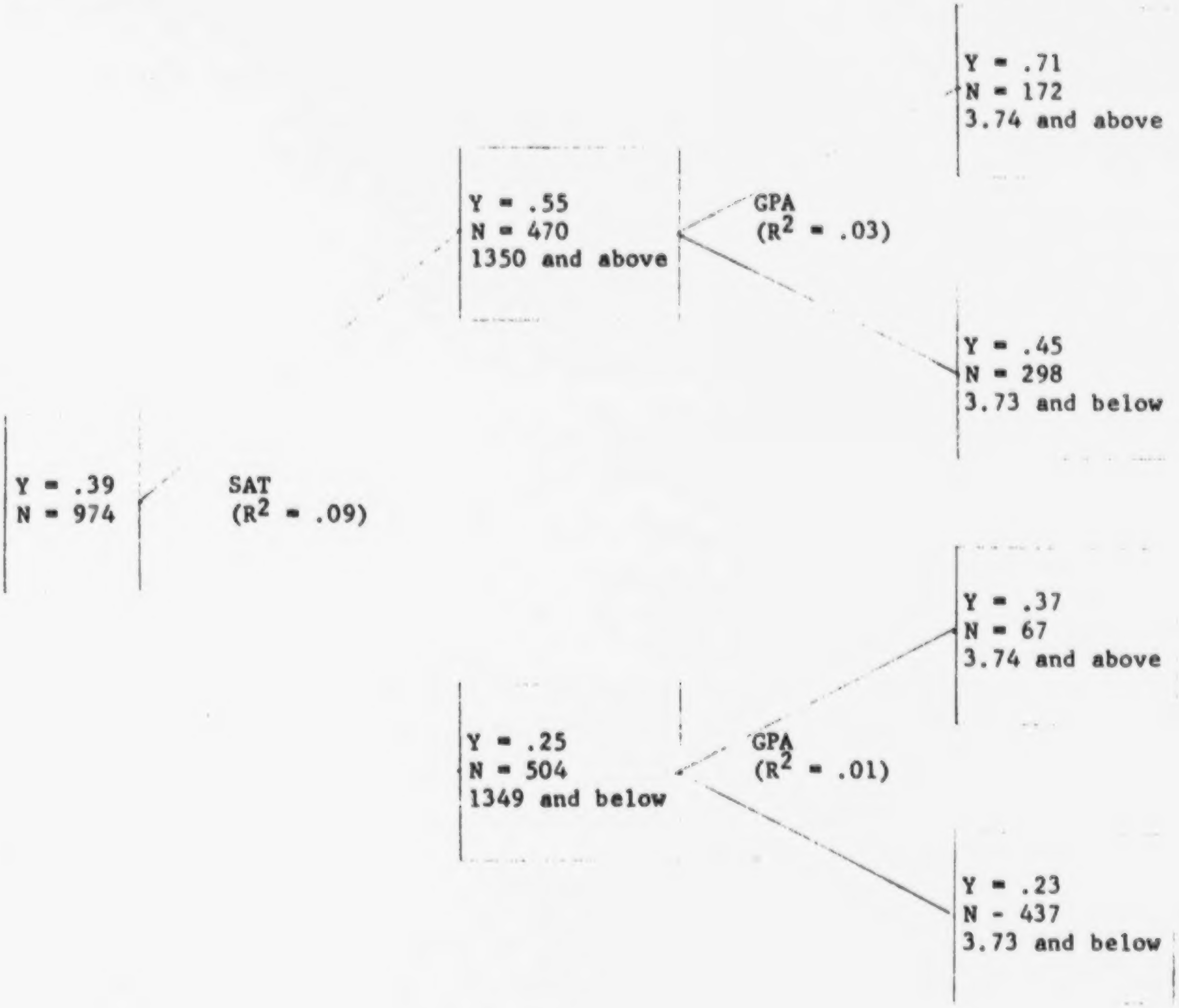
TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.02 | 0.01 | 3.70 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.07 | 0.07 | 1.32 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.005 | 0.00 | 16.29*** | 0.08 |

N = 210
Constant = 16.82
F = 6.03
$R^2$ = 0.08

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2 = .13$


Y = .39
N = 974
SAT
(R2 = .09)
Y = .55
N = 470
1350 and above
GPA
(R2 = .03)
Y = .71
N = 172
3.74 and above
Y = .45
N = 298
3.73 and below
Y = .25
N = 504
1349 and below
GPA
(R2 = .01)
Y = .37
N = 67
3.74 and above
Y = .23
N - 437
3.73 and below

## INSTITUTION IV

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.76 | 0.07 | 114.53*** | 0.32 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 133.52*** | 0.49 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.49 |

N = 431
Constant = -0.32

F = 139.27
$R^2$ = 0.49

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 999)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.48 | 0.11 | 20.35*** | 0.13 |
| SAT | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 3.11* | 0.15 |
| Fin. Need | 0.00000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 |

N = 142
Constant = -0.09

F = 8.14
$R^2$ = 0.15

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1000)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.92 | 0.09 | 103.15*** | 0.34 |
| SAT | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 9.36*** | 0.36 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 0.89 | 0.37 |

N = 289
Constant = 0.37

F = 55.02
$R^2$ = 0.37

## INSTITUTION IV (cont.)

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -35.94 | 16.36 | 4.82** | 0.09 |
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.65 | 0.11 |
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.00 | 102.15*** | 0.40 |
| N = 216<br>Constant = 111.20 | | F = 46.62<br>$R^2$ = 0.40 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -6.35 | 12.77 | 0.25 | 0.01 |
| SAT | 0.02 | 0.01 | 3.19* | 0.04 |
| Fin. Need | 0.002 | 0.00 | 1.21 | 0.05 |
| N = 86<br>Constant = 28.45 | | F = 1.49<br>$R^2$ = 0.05 | | |

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -7.34 | 13.49 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| SAT | -0.02 | 0.01 | 1.83 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.00 | 1.53 | 0.03 |
| N = 86<br>Constant = 67.24 | | F = 0.94<br>$R^2$ = 0.03 | | |

## INSTITUTION IV (cont.)

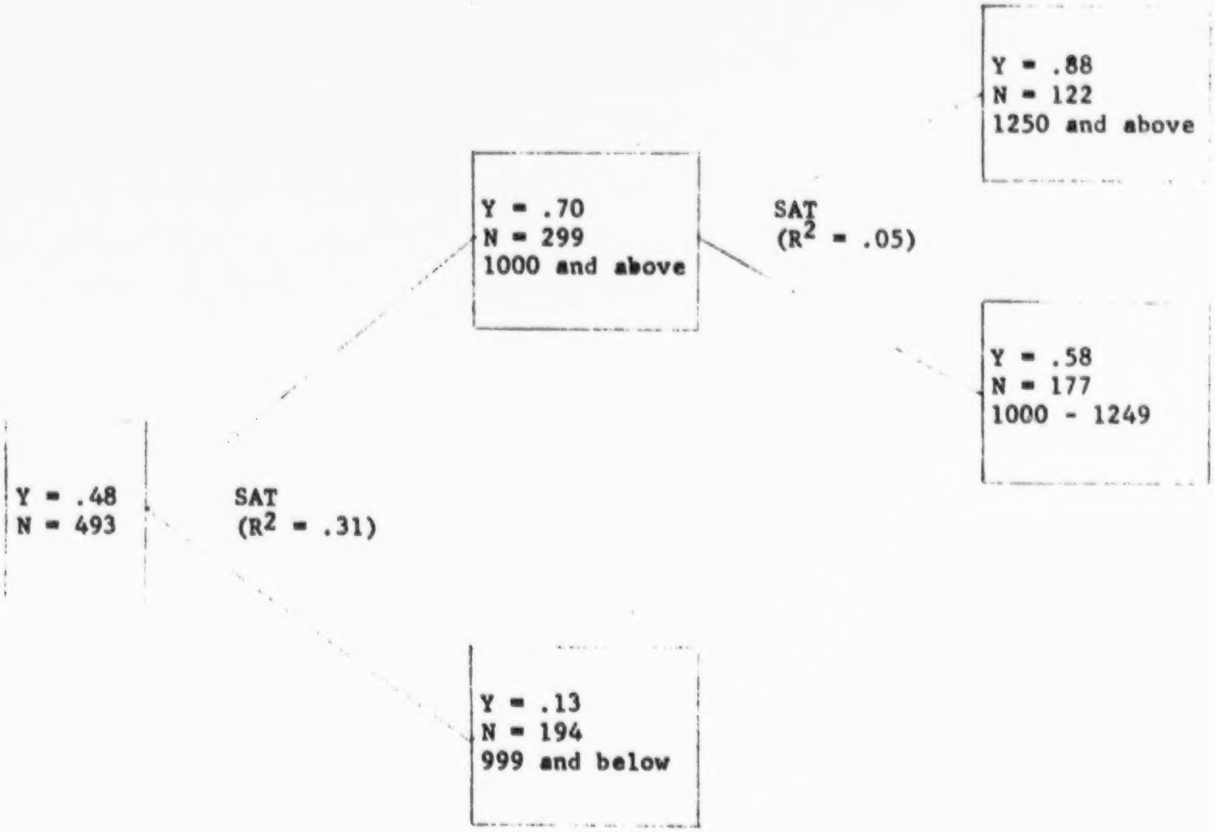
TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | 13.69 | 3.36 | 16.65*** | 0.21 |
| SAT | -0.004 | 0.00 | 1.84 | 0.23 |
| Fin. Need | 0.0004 | 0.00 | 0.60 | 0.23 |
| N = 86 | | F = 8.38 | | |
| Constant = 4.31 | | $R^2$ = 0.23 | | |

INSTITUTION IV (cont.)

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2 = .36$


Y = .48
N = 493
SAT
(R² = .31)
Y = .70
N = 299
1000 and above
SAT
(R² = .05)
Y = .88
N = 122
1250 and above
Y = .58
N = 177
1000 - 1249
Y = .13
N = 194
999 and below

## INSTITUTION V

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00006 | 0.00 | 4.84** | 0.08 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 96.21*** | 0.39 |
| GPA | 0.003 | 0.00 | 179.97*** | 0.57 |
| N = 432<br>Constant = -1.37 | | F = 187.20<br>$R^2$ = 0.57 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.01 |
| GPA | 0.07 | 0.04 | 3.06* | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.04 | 0.00 | 212.95*** | 0.53 |
| N = 209<br>Constant = 137.39 | | F = 77.60<br>$R^2$ = 0.53 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.19 | 0.08 | 5.77** | 0.09 |
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.10 |
| N = 68<br>Constant = -10.38 | | F = 2.34<br>$R^2$ = 0.10 | | |

## INSTITUTION V (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.03 | 0.02 | 1.45 | 0.03 |
| GPA | -0.18 | 0.07 | 6.90*** | 0.13 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 2.94* | 0.17 |

N = 68
Constant = 109.80

F = 4.40
$R^2$ = 0.17

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.02 | 0.01 | 4.09** | 0.05 |
| GPA | -0.01 | 0.03 | 0.26 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.00 | 4.36** | 0.11 |

N = 68
Constant = 0.58

F = 2.72
$R^2$ = 0.11

## INSTITUTION VI

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.92 | 0.10 | 82.41*** | 0.24 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 106.58*** | 0.43 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00004 | 0.00 | 4.69** | 0.44 |

N = 356
Constant = -0.44
F = 90.98
$R^2$ = 0.44

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 1074)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.34 | 0.16 | 4.84** | 0.05 |
| SAT | -0.00003 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.0001 | 0.00 | 1.83 | 0.07 |

N = 121
Constant = 0.46
F = 2.77
$R^2$ = 0.07

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1075 and less than 1199)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -1.59 | 0.23 | 47.22*** | 0.37 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 1.36 | 0.38 |
| Fin. Need | -0.0001 | 0.00 | 1.97 | 0.39 |

N = 88
Constant = -0.59
F = 17.93
$R^2$ = 0.39

## INSTITUTION VI (cont.)

TABLE 1d : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1200)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -1.11 | 0.13 | 76.65*** | 0.37 |
| SAT | 0.0003 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 0.38 |
| Fin. Need | 0.00000 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.38 |

N = 147
Constant = 0.54
F = 29.23
$R^2$ = 0.38

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -32.70 | 22.20 | 2.17 | 0.02 |
| SAT | -0.07 | 0.02 | 14.94*** | 0.08 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 26.45*** | 0.20 |

N = 180
Constant = 178.52
F = 14.50
$R^2$ = 0.20

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -15.48 | 13.79 | 1.26 | 0.02 |
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.72 | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | 0.001 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.03 |

N = 95
Constant = 74.18
F = 0.98
$R^2$ = 0.03

## INSTITUTION VI (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

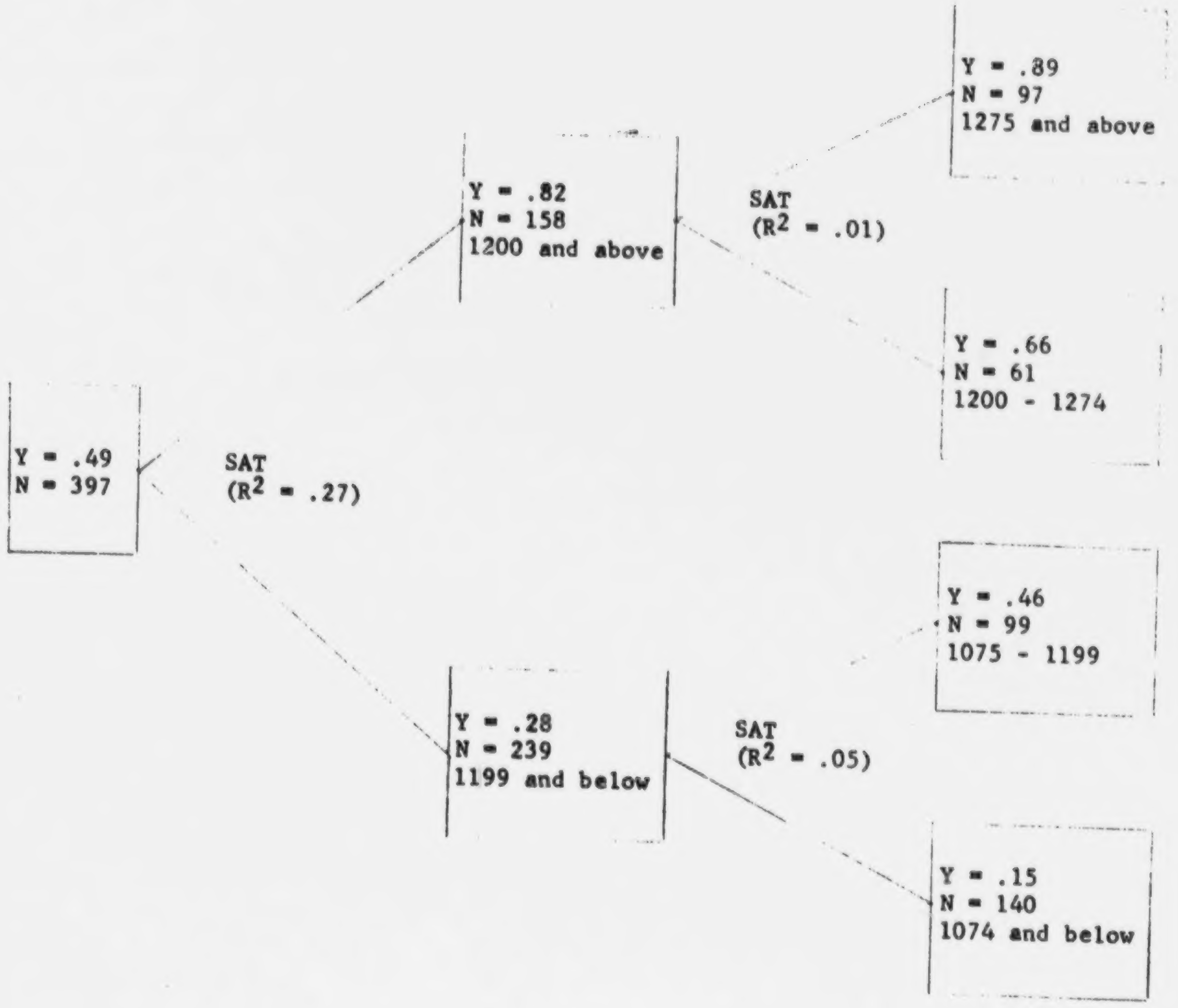
| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | 15.48 | 13.79 | 1.26 | 0.02 |
| SAT | -0.01 | 0.01 | 0.72 | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | -0.001 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.03 |

N = 95
Constant = 25.82

F = 0.98
$R^2$ = 0.03

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2$ = .33


Y = .49
N = 397
SAT
($R^2$ = .27)
Y = .82
N = 158
1200 and above
SAT
($R^2$ = .01)
Y = .89
N = 97
1275 and above
Y = .66
N = 61
1200 - 1274
Y = .28
N = 239
1199 and below
SAT
($R^2$ = .05)
Y = .46
N = 99
1075 - 1199
Y = .15
N = 140
1074 and below

## INSTITUTION VII

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0003 | 0.00 | 16.17*** | 0.11 |
| GPA | 0.003 | 0.00 | 67.34*** | 0.30 |
| N = 247<br>Constant = 0.48 | | F = 53.11<br>$R^2$ = 0.30 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.05 | 0.01 | 33.43*** | 0.23 |
| GPA | 0.14 | 0.06 | 5.25** | 0.26 |
| N = 133<br>Constant = 133.56 | | F = 23.00<br>$R^2$ = 0.26 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.03 | 0.00 | 52.48*** | 0.37 |
| GPA | 0.04 | 0.03 | 1.67 | 0.38 |
| N = 88<br>Constant = -31.85 | | F = 26.30<br>$R^2$ = 0.38 | | |

## INSTITUTION VII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.01 | 15.47*** | 0.15 |
| GPA | -0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.15 |
| N = 88<br>Constant = 79.91 | | F = 7.78<br>$R^2$ = 0.15 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 6.44** | 0.06 |
| GPA | -0.03 | 0.03 | 1.40 | 0.08 |
| N = 88<br>Constant = 51.94 | | F = 3.59<br>$R^2$ = 0.08 | | |

## INSTITUTION VIII

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentile | 0.005 | 0.00 | 7.52*** | 0.02 |
| SAT | -0.0004 | 0.00 | 3.81* | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | 0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| N = 245<br>Constant = 0.64 | | F = 2.78<br>$R^2$ = 0.03 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentile | 0.44 | 0.23 | 3.54* | 0.14 |
| SAT | 0.06 | 0.03 | 4.50** | 0.17 |
| Fin. Need | -0.05 | 0.00 | 97.23*** | 0.52 |
| N = 136<br>Constant = 71.44 | | F = 48.24<br>$R^2$ = 0.52 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentile | -0.04 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.03 |
| SAT | 0.09 | 0.02 | 25.13* | 0.26 |
| Fin. Need | -0.004 | 0.00 | 1.49 | 0.27 |
| N = 86<br>Constant = -32.00 | | F = 10.07<br>$R^2$ = 0.27 | | |

## INSTITUTION VIII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentile | 0.15 | 0.14 | 1.09 | 0.01 |
| SAT | -0.08 | 0.02 | 21.06* | 0.21 |
| Fin. Need | 0.003 | 0.00 | 1.56 | 0.22 |
| N = 86<br>Constant = 102.27 | | F = 7.87<br>$R^2$ = 0.22 | | |

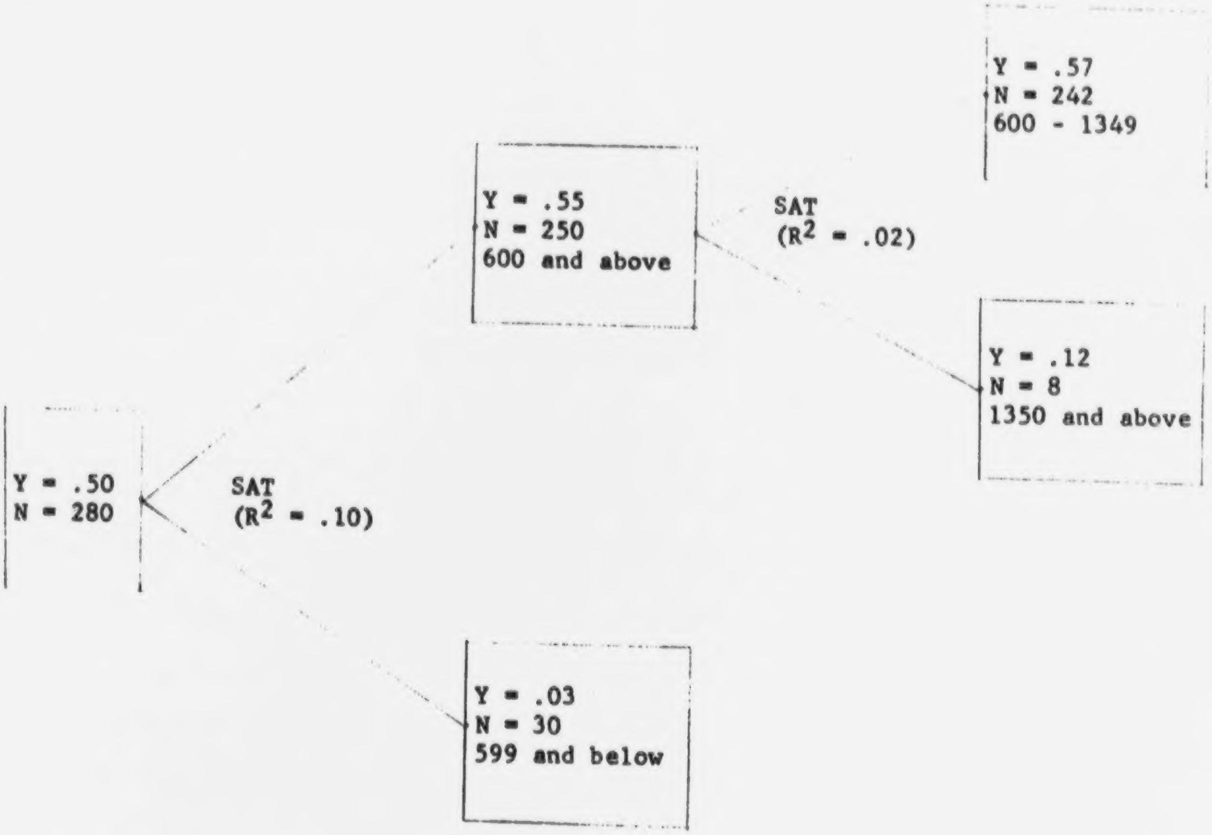
TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentile | -0.10 | 0.09 | 1.37 | 0.04 |
| SAT | -0.01 | 0.01 | 1.77 | 0.06 |
| Fin. Need | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| N = 86<br>Constant = 29.73 | | F = 1.68<br>$R^2$ = 0.06 | | |

## INSTITUTION VIII (cont.)

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2 = .12$


Y = .50
N = 280
SAT
(R² = .10)
Y = .55
N = 250
600 and above
SAT
(R² = .02)
Y = .57
N = 242
600 - 1349
Y = .12
N = 8
1350 and above
Y = .03
N = 30
599 and below

# INSTITUTION IX

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0001 | 0.00 | 16.81*** | 0.31 |
| SAT | 0.0003 | 0.00 | 5.19** | 0.39 |
| GPA | 0.005 | 0.00 | 148.24*** | 0.59 |

N = 294
Constant = -0.82
F = 141.66
$R^2$ = 0.59

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.05 |
| GPA | 0.14 | 0.09 | 2.67 | 0.10 |
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.00 | 38.74* | 0.30 |

N = 137
Constant = 38.07
F = 19.11
$R^2$ = 0.30

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.06 | 0.02 | 8.05*** | 0.20 |
| GPA | 0.13 | 0.09 | 2.29 | 0.23 |
| Fin. Need | -0.002 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.24 |

N = 62
Constant = -51.40
F = 5.97
$R^2$ = 0.24

## INSTITUTION IX (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.06 | 0.02 | 11.00*** | 0.22 |
| GPA | -0.11 | 0.08 | 2.13 | 0.25 |
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.26 |

N = 62
Constant = 149.37
F = 6.67
$R^2 = 0.26$

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.004 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.02 | 0.03 | 0.23 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | 0.004 | 0.00 | 6.53** | 0.11 |

N = 62
Constant = 2.03
F = 2.29
$R^2 = 0.11$

## INSTITUTION X

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.003 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.99 | 0.00 |
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.01 | 41.93*** | 0.16 |
| N = 235<br>Constant = 101.45 | | F = 14.19<br>$R^2$ = 0.16 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.05 | 0.02 | 8.80*** | 0.21 |
| GPA | 0.24 | 0.08 | 9.21*** | 0.27 |
| Fin. Need | -0.0007 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.27 |
| N = 103<br>Constant = -92.79 | | F = 12.50<br>$R^2$ = 0.27 | | |

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.03 | 0.02 | 3.62* | 0.13 |
| GPA | -0.21 | 0.08 | 7.16*** | 0.18 |
| Fin. Need | 0.005 | 0.00 | 1.16 | 0.19 |
| N = 103<br>Constant = 129.05 | | F = 7.78<br>$R^2$ = 0.19 | | |

## INSTITUTION X (cont.)

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.02 | 0.01 | 1.84 | 0.03 |
| GPA | -0.03 | 0.06 | 0.22 | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | -0.004 | 0.00 | 1.36 | 0.05 |

N = 103
Constant = 63.74

F = 1.61
$R^2$ = 0.05

## INSTITUTION XI

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.44 | 0.15 | 8.22*** | 0.04 |
| SAT | 0.0007 | 0.00 | 31.06*** | 0.11 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00004 | 0.00 | 6.15** | 0.12 |
| N = 461<br>Constant = -0.42 | | F = 21.60<br>$R^2$ = 0.12 | | |

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 1324)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.35 | 0.16 | 4.98** | 0.03 |
| SAT | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 2.45 | 0.04 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 15.84*** | 0.10 |
| N = 269<br>Constant = 0.15 | | F = 9.56<br>$R^2$ = 0.10 | | |

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1325)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.75 | 0.31 | 5.73** | 0.03 |
| SAT | 0.0003 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | 0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.03 |
| N = 192<br>Constant = 0.06 | | F = 2.17<br>$R^2$ = 0.03 | | |

## INSTITUTION XI (cont.)

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | 57.34 | 52.94 | 1.17 | 0.00 |
| SAT | -0.004 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Fin. Need | -0.04 | 0.00 | 78.83*** | 0.40 |

N = 120
Constant = 168.32

F = 26.28
$R^2$ = 0.40

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -4.48 | 15.48 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| SAT | -0.01 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 47.84*** | 0.30 |

N = 116
Constant = 114.59

F = 16.28
$R^2$ = 0.30

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | 4.48 | 15.48 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 47.84*** | 0.30 |

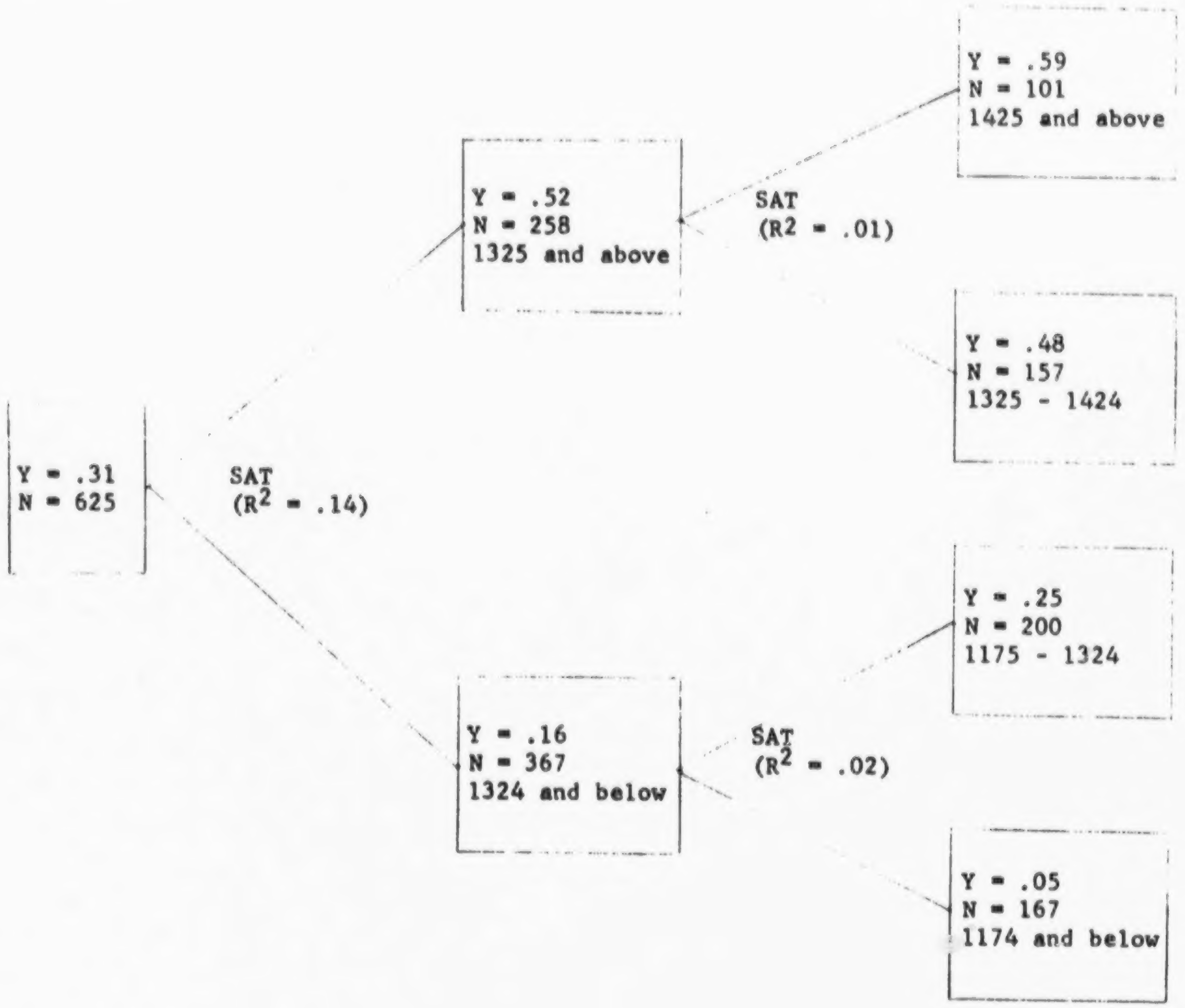
N = 116
Constant = -14.59

F = 16.28
$R^2$ = 0.30

## INSTITUTION XI (cont.)

TABLE 6: AID Tree

$Y_2$ = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2 = .17$


Y = .31
N = 625
SAT
(R² = .14)
Y = .52
N = 258
1325 and above
SAT
(R2 = .01)
Y = .59
N = 101
1425 and above
Y = .48
N = 157
1325 - 1424
Y = .16
N = 367
1324 and below
SAT
(R² = .02)
Y = .25
N = 200
1175 - 1324
Y = .05
N = 167
1174 and below

## INSTITUTION XII

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 0.17 | 0.06 | 8.18 *** | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 59.03*** | 0.26 |
| GPA | 0.001 | 0.00 | 15.31 *** | 0.31 |
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 131.01 *** | 0.46 |

N = 501
Constant = -0.46

F = 103.82
$R^2$ = 0.46

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.06 | 0.03 | 4.48* | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.91 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 28.87*** | 0.13 |
| Race | 66.77 | 11.46 | 33.98*** | 0.25 |

N = 213
Constant = -35.33

F = 17.68
$R^2$ = 0.25

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.12 | 0.03 | 12.32*** | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.15 | 0.11 | 2.08 | 0.00 |
| Fin. Need | 0.02 | 0.00 | 20.35*** | 0.35 |
| Race | 46.43 | 14.85 | 9.77*** | 0.45 |

N = 63
Constant = -211.43

F = 11.67
$R^2$ = 0.45

## INSTITUTION XII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.10 | 0.04 | 7.21*** | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.16 | 0.11 | 2.01 | 0.00 |
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.01 | 9.05*** | 0.22 |
| Race | -42.61 | 15.64 | 7.43*** | 0.31 |

N = 63
Constant = 261.65

F = 6.45
$R^2$ = 0.31

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.02 | 0.02 | 1.33 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 5.18** | 0.11 |
| Race | -3.81 | 8.77 | 0.19 | 0.11 |

N = 63
Constant = 49.78

F = 1.85
$R^2$ = 0.11

## INSTITUTION XIII

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 0.15 | 0.04 | 14.19*** | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 25.48*** | 0.20 |
| GPA | 0.003 | 0.00 | 60.38*** | 0.31 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00004 | 0.00 | 7.51*** | 0.32 |
| N = 497<br>Constant = -0.46 | | F = 58.33<br>$R^2$ = 0.32 | | |

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (GPA less than 2.49)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 0.30 | 0.12 | 5.93** | 0.06 |
| SAT | 0.0008 | 0.00 | 5.03** | 0.13 |
| GPA | -0.001 | 0.00 | 0.51 | 0.13 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.14 |
| N = 78<br>Constant = -0.00 | | F = 3.02<br>$R^2$ = 0.14 | | |

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (GPA greater than 2.50 and less than 2.74)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 0.30 | 0.14 | 4.44** | 0.02 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 11.76*** | 0.20 |
| GPA | -0.01 | 0.01 | 1.84 | 0.23 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.24 |
| N = 55<br>Constant = 2.50 | | F = 3.87<br>$R^2$ = 0.24 | | |

## INSTITUTION XIII (cont.)

TABLE 1d : Probability of Admission (GPA greater than 2.75)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 0.08 | 0.04 | 4.38** | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.0003 | 0.00 | 15.64*** | 0.08 |
| GPA | 0.0006 | 0.00 | 2.86 | 0.09 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00003 | 0.00 | 8.26*** | 0.11 |
| N = 364<br>Constant = 0.42 | | F = 11.61<br>$R^2$ = 0.11 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.07 | 0.03 | 4.13** | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.31 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | -0.04 | 0.01 | 62.73*** | 0.16 |
| Race | -3.09 | 12.72 | 0.06 | 0.16 |
| N = 385<br>Constant = 206.22 | | F = 17.44<br>$R^2$ = 0.16 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.06 | 0.02 | 11.29*** | 0.05 |
| GPA | -0.02 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.06 |
| Fin. Need | 0.009 | 0.00 | 7.64*** | 0.10 |
| Race | 2.08 | 6.87 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| N = 179<br>Constant = 0.12 | | F = 4.90<br>$R^2$ = 0.10 | | |

## INSTITUTION XIII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.06 | 0.02 | 14.26*** | 0.06 |
| GPA | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.07 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 6.65** | 0.11 |
| Race | -3.10 | 6.68 | 0.22 | 0.11 |

N = 179
Constant = 97.93

F = 5.38
$R^2$ = 0.11

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

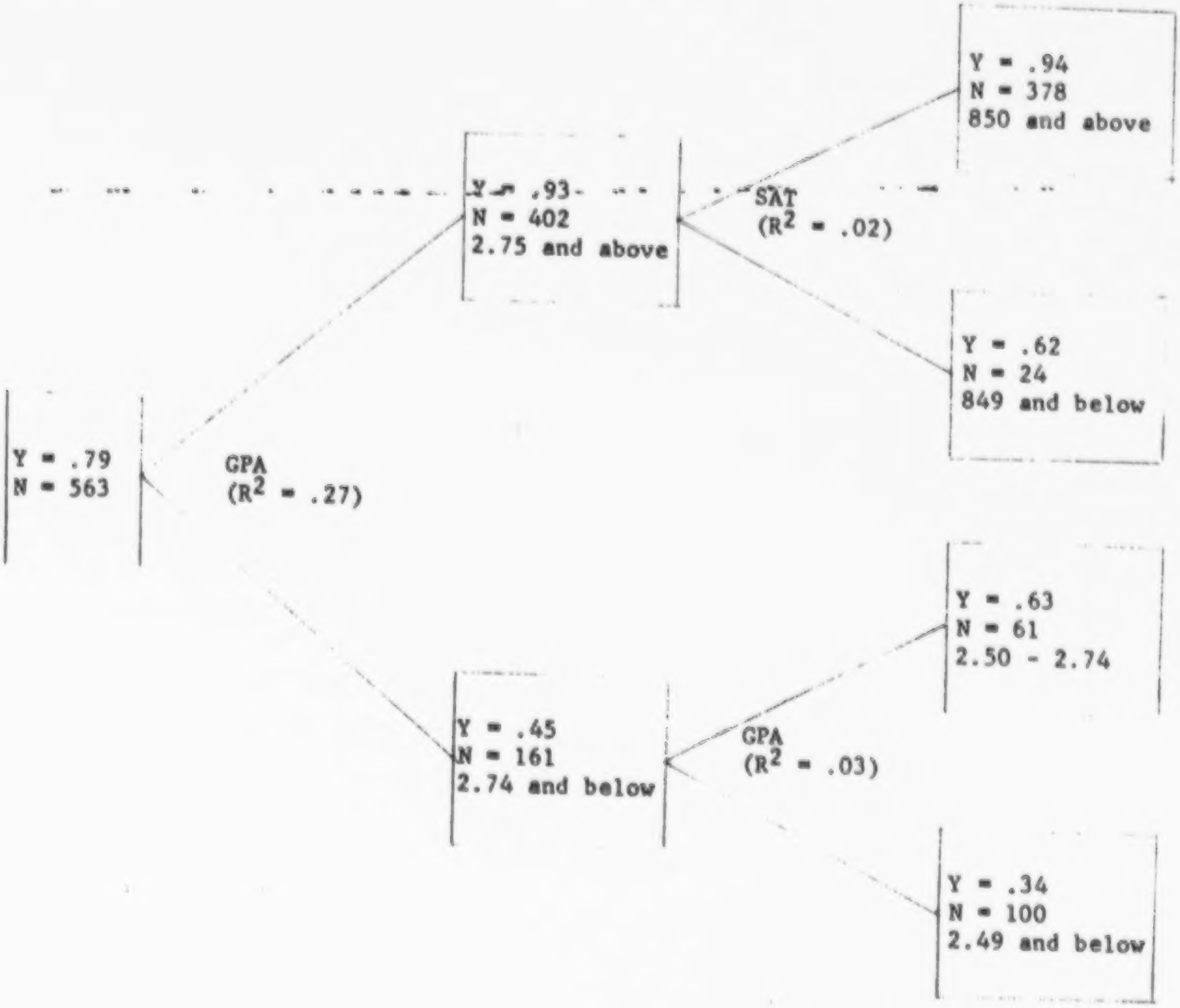
| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.00 | 1.47 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.02 | 0.02 | 1.06 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.001 | 0.00 | 1.01 | 0.01 |
| Race | 1.02 | 1.76 | 0.33 | 0.02 |

N = 179
Constant = 1.94

F = 0.66
$R^2$ = 0.02

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2$ = .32


Y = .79
N = 563
GPA
(R² = .27)
Y = .93
N = 402
2.75 and above
SAT
(R² = .02)
Y = .94
N = 378
850 and above
Y = .62
N = 24
849 and below
Y = .45
N = 161
2.74 and below
GPA
(R² = .03)
Y = .63
N = 61
2.50 - 2.74
Y = .34
N = 100
2.49 and below

## INSTITUTION XIV

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | -0.34 | 0.10 | 11.52*** | 0.09 |
| SAT | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 1.91 | 0.11 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.11 |

N = 128
Constant = 0.81

F = 5.36
$R^2$ = 0.11

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 20.31 | 17.50 | 1.35 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.08 | 0.02 | 18.72*** | 0.12 |
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.00 | 15.62*** | 0.23 |

N = 113
Constant = -13.94

F = 10.93
$R^2$ = 0.23

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 23.04 | 16.91 | 1.86 | 0.02 |
| SAT | -0.01 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 14.12*** | 0.15 |

N = 94
Constant = 105.89

F = 5.32
$R^2$ = 0.15

## INSTITUTION XIV (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | -23.04 | 16.91 | 1.86 | 0.02 |
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 14.12*** | 0.15 |

N = 94 F = 5.32
Constant = -5.89 $R^2$ = 0.15

## INSTITUTION XV

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 3.03 | 0.02 |
| SAT | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 1.05 | 0.03 |
| GPA | 0.001 | 0.00 | 12.55*** | 0.17 |

N = 75
Constant = 0.88

F = 4.97
$R^2$ = 0.17

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.05 | 0.04 | 1.22 | 0.04 |
| GPA | 0.15 | 0.09 | 2.59 | 0.06 |
| Fin. Need | -0.04 | 0.01 | 11.70*** | 0.19 |

N = 73
Constant = 57.37

F = 5.56
$R^2$ = 0.19

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.12 | 0.03 | 19.64*** | 0.25 |
| GPA | 0.15 | 0.06 | 5.48** | 0.32 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.31 | 0.35 |

N = 58
Constant = -100.82

F = 9.69
$R^2$ = 0.35

## INSTITUTION XV (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.06 | 0.03 | 4.29** | 0.07 |
| GPA | -0.09 | 0.07 | 1.72 | 0.10 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.01 | 1.05 | 0.12 |
| N = 58<br>Constant = 119.91 | | F = 2.48<br>$R^2$ = 0.12 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.05 | 0.02 | 6.44** | 0.11 |
| GPA | -0.05 | 0.05 | 1.05 | 0.13 |
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.13 |
| N = 58<br>Constant = 80.91 | | F = 2.73<br>$R^2$ = 0.13 | | |

## INSTITUTION XVI

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| SAT | 0.002 | 0.00 | 96.15 *** | 0.34 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 8.37 *** | 0.40 |
| Rank | -0.58 | 0.13 | 20.33 *** | 0.46 |
| Race | 0.51 | 0.30 | 2.76 * | 0.46 |

N = 220
Constant = -1.07

F = 36.85
$R^2$ = 0.46

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1125)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.00005 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| SAT | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00003 | 0.00 | 1.37 | 0.14 |
| Rank | -0.92 | 0.18 | 26.40 *** | 0.34 |
| Race | -0.04 | 0.61 | 0.01 | 0.34 |

N = 91
Constant = 0.83

F = 8.78
$R^2$ = 0.34

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 1124)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| SAT | 0.002 | 0.00 | 33.49*** | 0.26 |
| Fin. Need | -0.0001 | 0.00 | 7.47*** | 0.35 |
| Rank | -0.44 | 0.17 | 6.49** | 0.39 |
| Race | 0.72 | 0.36 | 4.01** | 0.40 |

N = 129
Constant = -1.22

F = 16.71
$R^2$ = 0.40

## INSTITUTION XVI (cont.)

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.69 | 0.14 |
| SAT | -0.03 | 0.03 | 1.07 | 0.15 |
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.00 | 17.47 *** | 0.31 |
| Rank | -38.25 | 24.98 | 2.35 | 0.32 |
| Race | -5.50 | 35.48 | 0.02 | 0.32 |

N = 110
Constant = 124.44

F = 9.89
$R^2$ = 0.32

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| SAT | 0.03 | 0.02 | 2.36 | 0.08 |
| Fin. Need | 0.005 | 0.01 | 1.14 | 0.10 |
| Rank | -12.47 | 17.15 | 0.53 | 0.11 |
| Race | 6.68 | 23.03 | 0.08 | 0.12 |

N = 54
Constant = 21.93

F = 1.25
$R^2$ = 0.12

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | -0.003 | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.01 |
| SAT | -0.02 | 0.01 | 2.19 | 0.06 |
| Fin. Need | -0.002 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 0.08 |
| Rank | 8.25 | 9.17 | 0.81 | 0.10 |
| Race | 8.87 | 12.32 | 0.52 | 0.11 |

N = 54
Constant = 38.37

F = 1.15
$R^2$ = 0.11

## INSTITUTION XVI (cont.)

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| SAT | -0.02 | 0.02 | 0.61 | 0.09 |
| Fin. Need | -0.004 | 0.00 | 0.59 | 0.09 |
| Rank | 4.21 | 16.46 | 0.07 | 0.09 |
| Race | -15.55 | 22.11 | 0.49 | 0.10 |

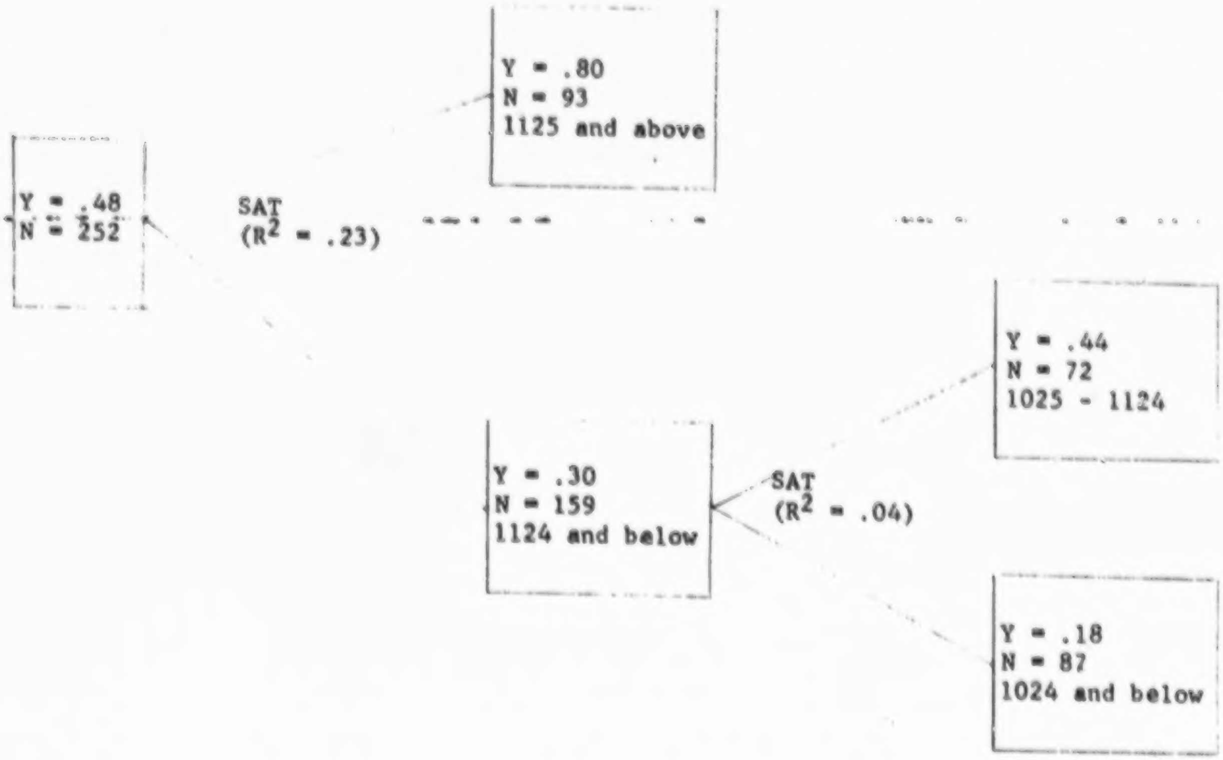
N = 54
Constant = 39.70

F = 1.11
$R^2$ = 0.10

## INSTITUTION XVI (cont.)

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2 = .27$


Y = .48
N = 252
SAT
(R² = .23)
Y = .80
N = 93
1125 and above
Y = .30
N = 159
1124 and below
SAT
(R² = .04)
Y = .44
N = 72
1025 - 1124
Y = .18
N = 87
1024 and below

## INSTITUTION XVII

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 47.91 *** | 0.13 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 15.78 *** | 0.16 |
| Rank | -0.37 | 0.28 | 2.02 | 0.16 |
| Race | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.17 |

N = 518
Constant = -1.07
F = 20.26
$R^2$ = 0.17

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 1399)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | -0.00004 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 4.19 ** | 0.04 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00004 | 0.00 | 3.81 * | 0.06 |
| Rank | -0.38 | 0.26 | 2.05 | 0.06 |
| Race | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.57 | 0.06 |

N = 277
Constant = -0.31
F = 3.70
$R^2$ = 0.06

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1400)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.00002 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.002 | 0.00 | 8.24 *** | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00008 | 0.00 | 9.65 *** | 0.09 |
| Rank | -1.37 | 0.64 | 4.62 ** | 0.11 |
| Race | 0.06 | 0.39 | 0.03 | 0.11 |

N = 241
Constant = -1.98
F = 5.57
$R^2$ = 0.11

## INSTITUTION XVII (cont.)

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.39 | 0.00 |
| SAT | -0.003 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.00 | 58.78 *** | 0.28 |
| Rank | -193.74 | 112.29 | 2.98 * | 0.29 |
| Race | -2.45 | 47.51 | 0.00 | 0.29 |

N = 171
Constant = 167.53

F = 13.70
$R^2$ = 0.29

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.007 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.24 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | -0.002 | 0.00 | 1.70 | 0.03 |
| Rank | -76.04 | 39.64 | 3.68 * | 0.05 |
| Race | -18.13 | 13.73 | 1.74 | 0.06 |

N = 147
Constant = 70.37

F = 1.91
$R^2$ = 0.06

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | -0.007 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 0.00 |
| SAT | -0.01 | 0.01 | 1.24 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | 0.002 | 0.00 | 1.70 | 0.03 |
| Rank | 76.04 | 39.64 | 3.68 * | 0.05 |
| Race | 18.13 | 13.73 | 1.74 | 0.06 |

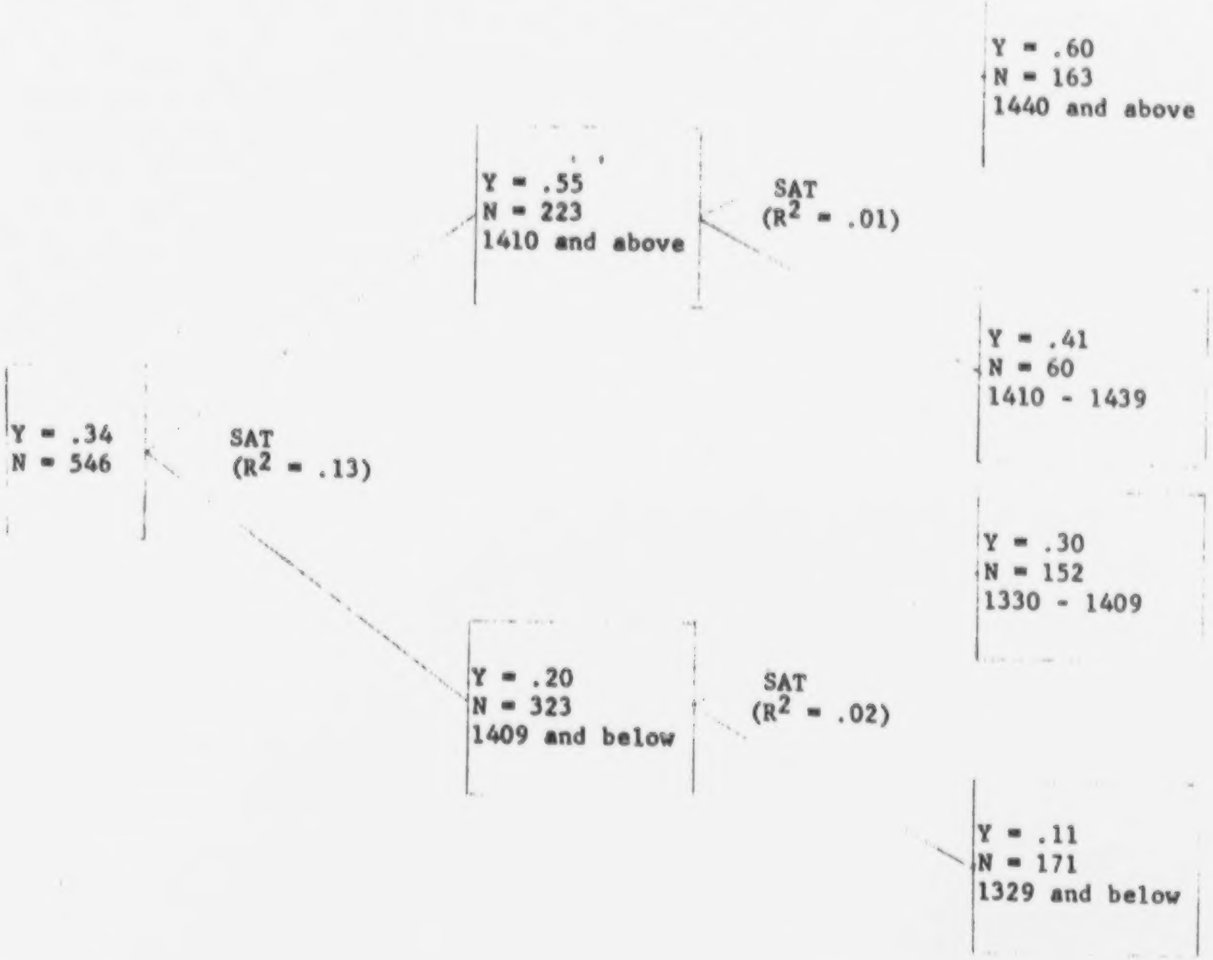
N = 147
Constant = 29.63

F = 1.91
$R^2$ = 0.06

## INSTITUTION XVII (cont.)

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2$ = .16


Y = .34
N = 546
SAT
(R2 = .13)
Y = .55
N = 223
1410 and above
SAT
(R2 = .01)
Y = .60
N = 163
1440 and above
Y = .41
N = 60
1410 - 1439
Y = .20
N = 323
1409 and below
SAT
(R2 = .02)
Y = .30
N = 152
1330 - 1409
Y = .11
N = 171
1329 and below

## INSTITUTION XVIII

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.002 | 0.00 | 298.69 *** | 0.35 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00004 | 0.00 | 9.94 *** | 0.36 |
| Rank | -0.26 | 0.08 | 10.05 *** | 0.37 |
| Race | 0.36 | 0.16 | 4.93 ** | 0.38 |

N = 693
Constant = -1.51
F = 82.87
$R^2$ = 0.38

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 1219)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | -0.0001 | 0.00 | 3.80* | 0.08 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 17.20*** | 0.14 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00003 | 0.00 | 2.19 | 0.18 |
| Rank | -0.16 | 0.09 | 3.49* | 0.19 |
| Race | 0.76 | 0.18 | 16.70*** | 0.23 |

N = 272
Constant = -0.50
F = 16.22
$R^2$ = 0.23

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1220 and less than 1289)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.00009 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| SAT | -0.003 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00006 | 0.00 | 2.30 | 0.08 |
| Rank | -0.69 | 0.26 | 7.15*** | 0.13 |
| Race | 0.19 | 0.79 | 0.06 | 0.13 |

N = 115
Constant = 4.75
F = 3.39
$R^2$ = 0.13

## INSTITUTION XVIII (cont.)

TABLE 1d : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1290)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.0001 | 0.00 | 1.35 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 12.19*** | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00003 | 0.00 | 3.90** | 0.06 |
| Rank | -0.18 | 0.19 | 0.87 | 0.06 |
| Race | -0.33 | 0.27 | 1.48 | 0.07 |

N = 306
Constant = -0.69

F = 4.44
$R^2$ = 0.07

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.55 | 0.04 |
| SAT | 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.00 | 169.94*** | 0.40 |
| Rank | -26.001 | 18.98 | 1.88 | 0.41 |
| Race | 6.29 | 21.21 | 0.09 | 0.41 |

N = 335
Constant = 94.28

F = 44.83
$R^2$ = 0.41

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | -0.002 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| SAT | 0.04 | 0.02 | 2.67 | 0.08 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 9.18*** | 0.13 |
| Rank | -44.85 | 29.14 | 2.37 | 0.15 |
| Race | 26.003 | 21.10 | 1.52 | 0.17 |

N = 122
Constant = -0.64

F = 4.60
$R^2$ = 0.17

## INSTITUTION XVIII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

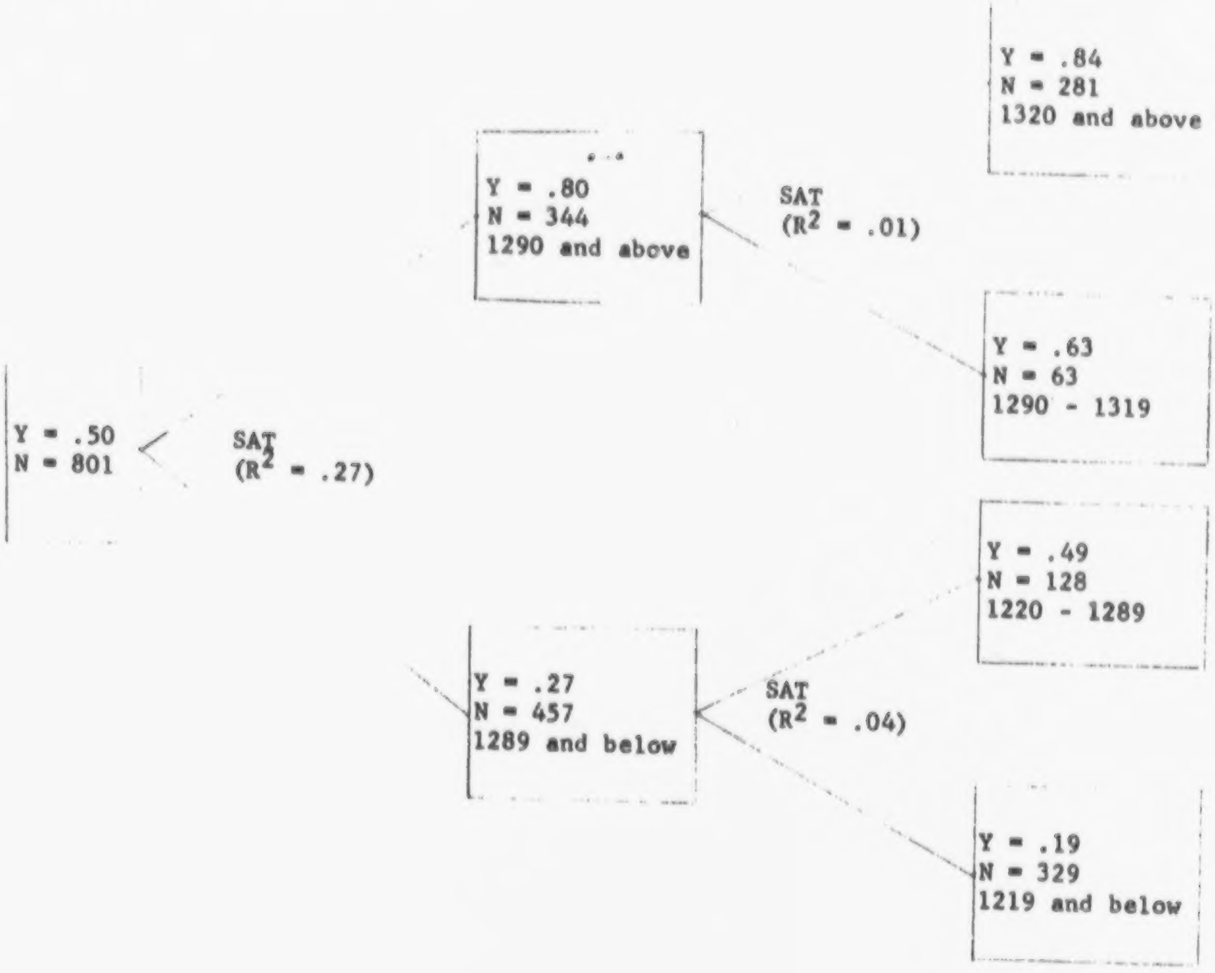
| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race x Need | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| SAT | -0.04 | 0.02 | 2.67 | 0.08 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 9.18 *** | 0.13 |
| Rank | 44.85 | 29.14 | 2.37 | 0.15 |
| Race | -26.003 | 21.10 | 1.52 | 0.17 |

N = 122
Constant = 100.64

F = 4.60
$R^2$ = 0.17

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2 = .32$


Y = .50
N = 801
SAT
($R^2$ = .27)
Y = .80
N = 344
1290 and above
SAT
($R^2$ = .01)
Y = .84
N = 281
1320 and above
Y = .63
N = 63
1290 - 1319
Y = .27
N = 457
1289 and below
SAT
($R^2$ = .04)
Y = .49
N = 128
1220 - 1289
Y = .19
N = 329
1219 and below

# INSTITUTION XIX

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.03 | 0.02 | 2.11 | 0.01 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 46.18 *** | 0.13 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.13 |
| N = 375<br>Constant = -0.72 | | F = 18.28<br>$R^2$ = 0.13 | | |

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (SAT less than 1219)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.02 | 0.02 | 1.10 | 0.01 |
| SAT | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00003 | 0.00 | 0.65 | 0.01 |
| N = 170<br>Constant = 0.46 | | F = 0.63<br>$R^2$ = 0.01 | | |

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (SAT greater than 1220)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.85 | 0.19 | 20.81*** | 0.11 |
| SAT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 5.91** | 0.14 |
| Fin. Need | 0.00003 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.14 |
| N = 205<br>Constant = -0.71 | | F = 10.97<br>$R^2$ = 0.14 | | |

## INSTITUTION XIX (cont.)

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -3.21 | 54.78 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| SAT | -0.03 | 0.05 | 0.38 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.04 | 0.01 | 19.03*** | 0.11 |
| N = 176<br>Constant = 192.86 | | F = 6.86<br>$R^2$ = 0.11 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -21.34 | 22.54 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.29 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 16.90*** | 0.26 |
| N = 53<br>Constant = 28.64 | | F = 5.82<br>$R^2$ = 0.26 | | |

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | 23.65 | 22.52 | 1.10 | 0.01 |
| SAT | -0.01 | 0.01 | 0.85 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 17.70*** | 0.28 |
| N = 53<br>Constant = 68.02 | | F = 6.25<br>$R^2$ = 0.28 | | |

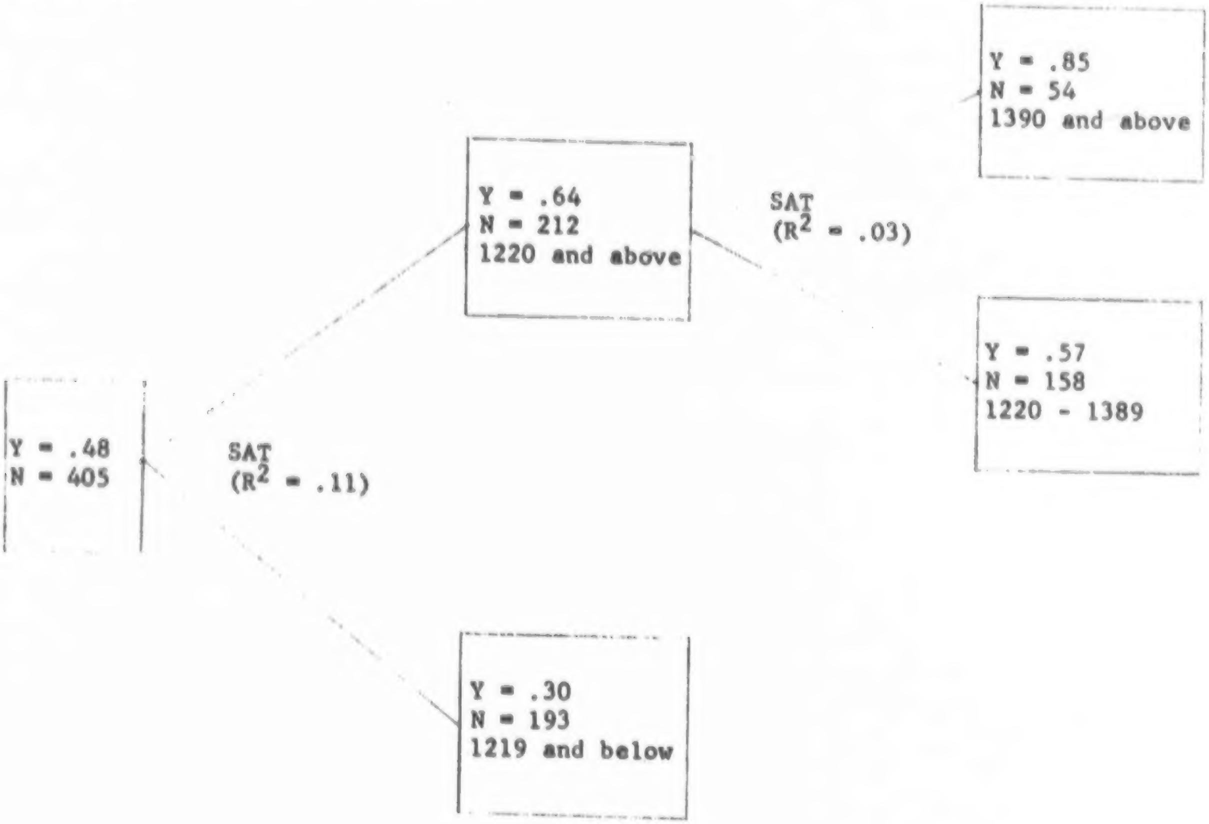
## INSTITUTION XIX (cont.)

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -2.30 | 1.68 | 1.88 | 0.01 |
| SAT | -0.003 | 0.00 | 8.53 *** | 0.23 |
| Fin. Need | 0.0003 | 0.00 | 1.47 | 0.25 |
| N = 53<br>Constant = 3.34 | | F = 5.39<br>$R^2$ = 0.25 | | |

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2$ = .14


Y = .48
N = 405
SAT
(R² = .11)
Y = .64
N = 212
1220 and above
SAT
(R² = .03)
Y = .85
N = 54
1390 and above
Y = .57
N = 158
1220 - 1389
Y = .30
N = 193
1219 and below

## INSTITUTION XX

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 82.63*** | 0.21 |
| GPA | 0.004 | 0.00 | 292.00*** | 0.39 |

N = 982
Constant = -0.30
F = 315.69
$R^2$ = 0.39

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.11 | 0.01 | 132.61*** | 0.24 |
| GPA | -0.16 | 0.12 | 2.20 | 0.25 |

N = 414
Constant = 273.07
F = 67.02
$R^2$ = 0.25

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.02 | 0.00 | 12.69*** | 0.06 |
| GPA | 0.09 | 0.05 | 2.56 | 0.07 |

N = 166
Constant = -4.24
F = 6.35
$R^2$ = 0.07

## INSTITUTION XX (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.00 | 13.72 *** | 0.05 |
| GPA | -0.12 | 0.05 | 5.08 ** | 0.08 |
| N = 166<br>Constant = 113.59 | | F = 7.03<br>$R^2$ = 0.08 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.001 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.04 | 0.02 | 4.17** | 0.03 |
| N = 166<br>Constant = -9.35 | | F = 2.19<br>$R^2$ = 0.03 | | |

## INSTITUTION XXI

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00004 | 0.00 | 3.46 * | 0.01 |
| SAT | -0.00009 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.01 |
| GPA | -0.0005 | 0.00 | 1.55 | 0.01 |

N = 475
Constant = 1.07

F = 1.80
$R^2$ = 0.01

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.15 | 0.11 | 1.64 | 0.01 |
| GPA | 0.06 | 0.30 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.10 | 0.02 | 15.96*** | 0.06 |

N = 291
Constant = 32.17

F = 6.42
$R^2$ = 0.06

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.58 | 0.02 |
| GPA | 0.11 | 0.05 | 4.35** | 0.04 |
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 |

N = 228
Constant = 14.24

F = 3.13
$R^2$ = 0.04

## INSTITUTION XXI (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.02 | 0.01 | 2.82 * | 0.03 |
| GPA | -0.17 | 0.05 | 12.94 *** | 0.08 |
| Fin. Need | -0.004 | 0.00 | 1.05 | 0.09 |
| N = 228<br>Constant = 107.96 | | F = 7.21<br>$R^2$ = 0.09 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.29 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.06 | 0.02 | 7.03 *** | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | 0.004 | 0.00 | 5.67 ** | 0.05 |
| N = 228<br>Constant = -22.20 | | F = 4.03<br>$R^2$ = 0.05 | | |

## INSTITUTION XXII

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0001 | 0.00 | 8.77 *** | 0.06 |
| Rank | -0.52 | 0.07 | 52.82 *** | 0.14 |

N = 612
Constant = 0.97

F = 48.00
$R^2$ = 0.14

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.11 | 0.02 | 19.39*** | 0.07 |
| Rank | -28.62 | 46.75 | 0.38 | 0.07 |

N = 334
Constant = 222.58

F = 11.86
$R^2$ = 0.07

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 6.41** | 0.11 |
| Rank | -48.95 | 13.43 | 13.29*** | 0.20 |

N = 122
Constant = 54.36

F = 14.89
$R^2$ = 0.20

## INSTITUTION XXII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.01 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| Rank | 42.74 | 15.69 | 7.43*** | 0.06 |

N = 122
Constant = 36.41
F = 3.79
$R^2$ = 0.06

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.02 | 0.01 | 7.68*** | 0.07 |
| Rank | 6.21 | 15.61 | 0.16 | 0.08 |

N = 122
Constant = 9.23
F = 4.90
$R^2$ = 0.08

# INSTITUTION XXIII

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.00002 | 0.00 | 1.09 | 0.00 |
| SAT | 0.0005 | 0.00 | 24.36*** | 0.14 |
| GPA | 0.003 | 0.00 | 76.27*** | 0.25 |
| N = 554<br>Constant = -0.74 | | F = 59.97<br>$R^2$ = 0.25 | | |

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (GPA less than 2.99)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 4.88** | 0.06 |
| SAT | 0.0007 | 0.00 | 9.73*** | 0.19 |
| GPA | 0.001 | 0.00 | 0.58 | 0.20 |
| N = 91<br>Constant = -0.91 | | F = 7.10<br>$R^2$ = 0.20 | | |

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (GPA greater than 3.00)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.52 | 0.01 |
| SAT | 0.0004 | 0.00 | 15.42*** | 0.06 |
| GPA | 0.0007 | 0.00 | 2.07 | 0.06 |
| N = 463<br>Constant = 0.25 | | F = 10.00<br>$R^2$ = 0.06 | | |

## INSTITUTION XXIII (cont.)

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.05 | 0.02 | 8.23*** | 0.01 |
| GPA | 0.09 | 0.07 | 1.99 | 0.02 |
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.00 | 47.12*** | 0.12 |

N = 398
Constant = 84.70

F = 18.15
$R^2$ = 0.12

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.47 | 0.07 |
| GPA | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.96 | 0.09 |
| Fin. Need | -0.002 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.09 |

N = 54
Constant = -0.53

F = 1.65
$R^2$ = 0.09

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.04 | 0.04 | 1.34 | 0.05 |
| GPA | -0.07 | 0.12 | 0.32 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.005 | 0.01 | 0.35 | 0.06 |

N = 54
Constant = 103.12

F = 1.06
$R^2$ = 0.06

## INSTITUTION XXIII (cont.)

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

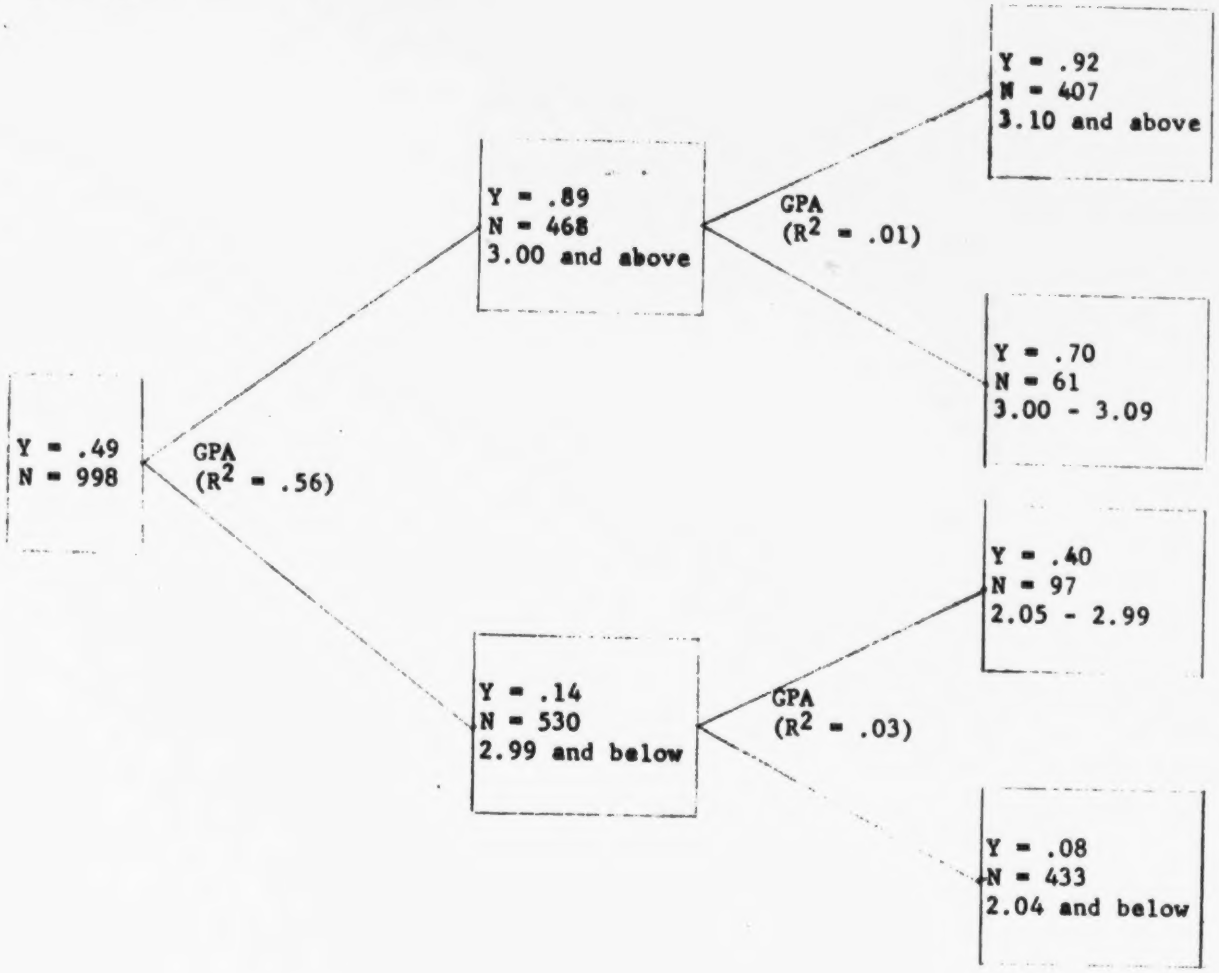
| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.52 | 0.01 |
| GPA | -0.05 | 0.07 | 0.58 | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 2.05 | 0.06 |

N = 54
Constant = -2.58

F = 1.13
$R^2$ = 0.06

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2 = .60$


Y = .49
N = 998
GPA
($R^2$ = .56)
Y = .89
N = 468
3.00 and above
GPA
($R^2$ = .01)
Y = .92
N = 407
3.10 and above
Y = .70
N = 61
3.00 - 3.09
Y = .14
N = 530
2.99 and below
GPA
($R^2$ = .03)
Y = .40
N = 97
2.05 - 2.99
Y = .08
N = 433
2.04 and below

## INSTITUTION XXIV

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00008 | 0.00 | 2.81 * | 0.06 |
| Percentile | 0.01 | 0.00 | 29.51 *** | 0.16 |

N = 265
Constant = 0.45
F = 24.32
$R^2$ = 0.16

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.08 | 0.01 | 52.01*** | 0.30 |
| Percentile | 0.36 | 0.23 | 2.40 | 0.31 |

N = 159
Constant = 117.82
F = 35.27
$R^2$ = 0.31

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.02 | 0.01 | 5.91** | 0.01 |
| Percentile | 1.11 | 0.14 | 64.90*** | 0.49 |

N = 73
Constant = -40.13
F = 33.27
$R^2$ = 0.49

## INSTITUTION XXIV (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.01 | 8.05 *** | 0.03 |
| Percentile | -0.96 | 0.13 | 54.67 *** | 0.45 |

N = 73
Constant = 117.57
F = 28.93
$R^2$ = 0.45

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| Percentile | -0.15 | 0.13 | 1.34 | 0.02 |

N = 73
Constant = 22.56
F = 0.77
$R^2$ = 0.02

# INSTITUTION XXV

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| Percentile | 0.001 | 0.00 | 14.46 *** | 0.07 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 1.76 | 0.08 |

N = 283
Constant = 0.92

F = 7.55
$R^2$ = 0.08

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 1.17 | 19.11 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| Percentile | -0.03 | 0.34 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | -0.10 | 0.02 | 30.92*** | 0.16 |

N = 241
Constant = 160.33

F = 15.22
$R^2$ = 0.16

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 3.91 | 4.32 | 0.82 | 0.00 |
| Percentile | 1.13 | 0.09 | 172.21*** | 0.58 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 2.42 | 0.59 |

N = 127
Constant = -40.90

F = 58.61
$R^2$ = 0.59

## INSTITUTION XXV (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | -6.44 | 5.40 | 1.42 | 0.01 |
| Percentile | -0.94 | 0.11 | 75.20 *** | 0.37 |
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.01 | 12.31 *** | 0.42 |

N = 127
Constant = 113.45

F = 30.22
$R^2$ = 0.42

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 2.53 | 5.25 | 0.23 | 0.01 |
| Percentile | -0.20 | 0.10 | 3.48* | 0.03 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.44*** | 0.07 |

N = 127
Constant = 27.45

F = 3.27
$R^2$ = 0.07

## INSTITUTION XXVI

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.00000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| GPA | 0.01 | 0.00 | 608.96 *** | 0.77 |
| N = 216<br>Constant = -0.90 | | F = 350.89<br>$R^2$ = 0.77 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.06 | 0.01 | 22.13*** | 0.14 |
| GPA | -0.22 | 0.14 | 2.37 | 0.16 |
| N = 126<br>Constant = 219.22 | | F = 11.41<br>$R^2$ = 0.16 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.004 | 0.00 | 1.09 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.31 | 0.06 | 27.23*** | 0.18 |
| N = 131<br>Constant = -38.38 | | F = 13.62<br>$R^2$ = 0.18 | | |

## INSTITUTION XXVI (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.002 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.32 | 0.06 | 30.60 *** | 0.19 |
| N = 131<br>Constant = 136.94 | | F = 15.50<br>$R^2$ = 0.19 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.002 | 0.00 | 5.46 ** | 0.05 |
| GPA | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.33 | 0.05 |
| N = 131<br>Constant = 1.44 | | F = 3.33<br>$R^2$ = 0.05 | | |

# INSTITUTION XXVII

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0001 | 0.00 | 11.06 *** | 0.06 |
| GPA | 0.001 | 0.00 | 13.40 *** | 0.09 |

N = 362
Constant = 0.72
F = 18.05
$R^2$ = 0.09

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.09 | 0.01 | 95.62*** | 0.28 |
| GPA | 0.15 | 0.08 | 3.34* | 0.29 |

N = 286
Constant = 147.65
F = 57.23
$R^2$ = 0.29

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 6.76 *** | 0.03 |
| GPA | 0.22 | 0.05 | 22.84 *** | 0.16 |

N = 150
Constant = -44.10
F = 13.82
$R^2$ = 0.16

## INSTITUTION XXVII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.003 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.08 | 0.05 | 2.58 | 0.02 |
| N = 150<br>Constant = 53.68 | | F = 1.31<br>$R^2$ = 0.02 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.00 | 5.75 ** | 0.03 |
| GPA | -0.14 | 0.05 | 7.81 *** | 0.08 |
| N = 150<br>Constant = 90.42 | | F = 6.24<br>$R^2$ = 0.08 | | |

# INSTITUTION XXVIII

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0004 | 0.00 | 29.85*** | 0.26 |
| Rank | -0.95 | 0.09 | 110.85*** | 0.53 |

N = 198
Constant = 1.56
F = 109.31
$R^2$ = 0.53

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.17 | 0.03 | 30.92*** | 0.24 |
| Rank | -94.51 | 56.75 | 2.77 | 0.27 |

N = 97
Constant = 297.89
F = 17.07
$R^2$ = 0.27

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.03 | 0.01 | 6.42** | 0.11 |
| Rank | -9.70 | 19.77 | 0.24 | 0.11 |

N = 54
Constant = 7.04
F = 3.28
$R^2$ = 0.11

# INSTITUTION XXVIII (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.01 | 6.77 *** | 0.12 |
| Rank | -29.73 | 24.21 | 1.51 | 0.14 |

N = 54
Constant = 88.98

F = 4.30
$R^2$ = 0.14

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.59 | 0.01 |
| Rank | 39.43 | 16.82 | 5.49** | 0.11 |

N = 54
Constant = 3.98

F = 3.13
$R^2$ = 0.11

## INSTITUTION MXIX

### TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00006 | 0.00 | 2.43 | 0.22 |
| Rank | -1.31 | 0.06 | 427.91*** | 0.69 |

N = 294
Constant = 1.28
F = 317.81
$R^2$ = 0.69

### TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.03 | 0.01 | 24.28*** | 0.16 |
| Rank | -6.16 | 17.11 | 0.13 | 0.16 |

N = 143
Constant = 80.58
F = 13.28
$R^2$ = 0.16

### TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0001 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rank | -99.83 | 26.15 | 14.58*** | 0.22 |

N = 56
Constant = 72.38
F = 7.43
$R^2$ = 0.22

INSTITUTION XXIX (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| Rank | 78.36 | 24.95 | 9.86 *** | 0.16 |

N = 56
Constant = 17.21
F = 4.93
$R^2$ = 0.16

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.01 |
| Rank | 21.48 | 19.46 | 1.22 | 0.03 |

N = 56
Constant = 10.41
F = 0.79
$R^2$ = 0.03

## INSTITUTION XXX (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.01 | 3.36* | 0.02 |
| GPA | -0.04 | 0.05 | 0.72 | 0.03 |

N = 147
Constant = 75.21
F = 1.89
$R^2$ = 0.03

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.002 | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.01 |
| GPA | -0.04 | 0.02 | 4.67* | 0.04 |

N = 147
Constant = 13.54
F = 2.73
$R^2$ = 0.04

## INSTITUTION XXX

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00001 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.00009 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 0.00 |
| N = 233<br>Constant = 0.95 | | F = 0.32<br>$R^2$ = 0.00 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.002 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| N = 193<br>Constant = 61.33 | | F = 0.06<br>$R^2$ = 0.00 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.55 | 0.01 |
| GPA | 0.08 | 0.05 | 2.52 | 0.03 |
| N = 147<br>Constant = 11.25 | | F = 2.29<br>$R^2$ = 0.03 | | |

## INSTITUTION XXXI

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.00007 | 0.00 | 3.69 * | 0.12 |
| GPA | 0.004 | 0.00 | 269.07 *** | 0.46 |
| N = 417<br>Constant = -0.23 | | F = 179.80<br>$R^2$ = 0.46 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.05 | 0.01 | 16.64*** | 0.10 |
| GPA | 0.38 | 0.12 | 9.30*** | 0.14 |
| N = 223<br>Constant = 13.07 | | F = 17.39<br>$R^2$ = 0.14 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.02 | 0.01 | 15.35*** | 0.14 |
| GPA | 0.15 | 0.06 | 6.19** | 0.20 |
| N = 85<br>Constant = 44.06 | | F = 10.20<br>$R^2$ = 0.20 | | |

INSTITUTION XXXI (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 4.74 ** | 0.04 |
| GPA | -0.12 | 0.05 | 5.60 ** | 0.10 |

N = 87
Constant = 45.95

F = 4.86
$R^2$ = 0.10

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.00 | 9.30*** | 0.10 |
| GPA | -0.03 | 0.04 | 0.58 | 0.10 |

N = 85
Constant = 9.99

F = 4.81
$R^2$ = 0.10

## INSTITUTION XXXII

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 8.00*** | 0.14 |
| Percentile | 0.01 | 0.00 | 156.51*** | 0.47 |

N = 255
Constant = 0.23
F = 111.58
$R^2$ = 0.47

## INSTITUTION XXXIII

TABLE 1a : Probability of Admission (Total Population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0003 | 0.00 | 25.99 *** | 0.24 |
| SAT | 0.0004 | 0.00 | 6.24 ** | 0.28 |
| GPA | 0.002 | 0.00 | 50.68 *** | 0.43 |

N = 209
Constant = -0.06
F = 50.73
$R^2$ = 0.43

TABLE 1b : Probability of Admission (GPA less than 1.99)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0005 | 0.00 | 40.60 *** | 0.50 |
| SAT | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 1.43 | 0.52 |
| GPA | -0.0003 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.53 |

N = 45
Constant = 0.69*
F = 15.31
$R^2$ = 0.53

TABLE 1c : Probability of Admission (GPA greater than 2.00 and less than 2.54)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 2.50 | 0.09 |
| SAT | 0.0007 | 0.00 | 1.12 | 0.11 |
| GPA | -0.006 | 0.00 | 1.40 | 0.14 |

N = 43
Constant = 1.45
F = 2.09
$R^2$ = 0.14

## INSTITUTION XXXIII (cont.)

TABLE 1d : Probability of Admission (GPA greater than 2.55)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 13.91 *** | 0.13 |
| SAT | 0.0004 | 0.00 | 3.35 * | 0.16 |
| GPA | 0.0001 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.16 |
| N = 121<br>Constant = 0.57 | | F = 7.17<br>$R^2$ = 0.16 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.18 | 0.12 | 2.13 | 0.01 |
| GPA | -0.12 | 0.30 | 0.17 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.14 | 0.03 | 25.76*** | 0.20 |
| N = 112<br>Constant = 422.18 | | F = 9.26<br>$R^2$ = 0.20 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.09 | 0.04 | 4.96* | 0.16 |
| GPA | 0.14 | 0.13 | 1.25 | 0.18 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.01 | 0.40 | 0.19 |
| N = 48<br>Constant = -65.61 | | F = 3.46<br>$R^2$ = 0.19 | | |

## INSTITUTION XXXIII ( cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

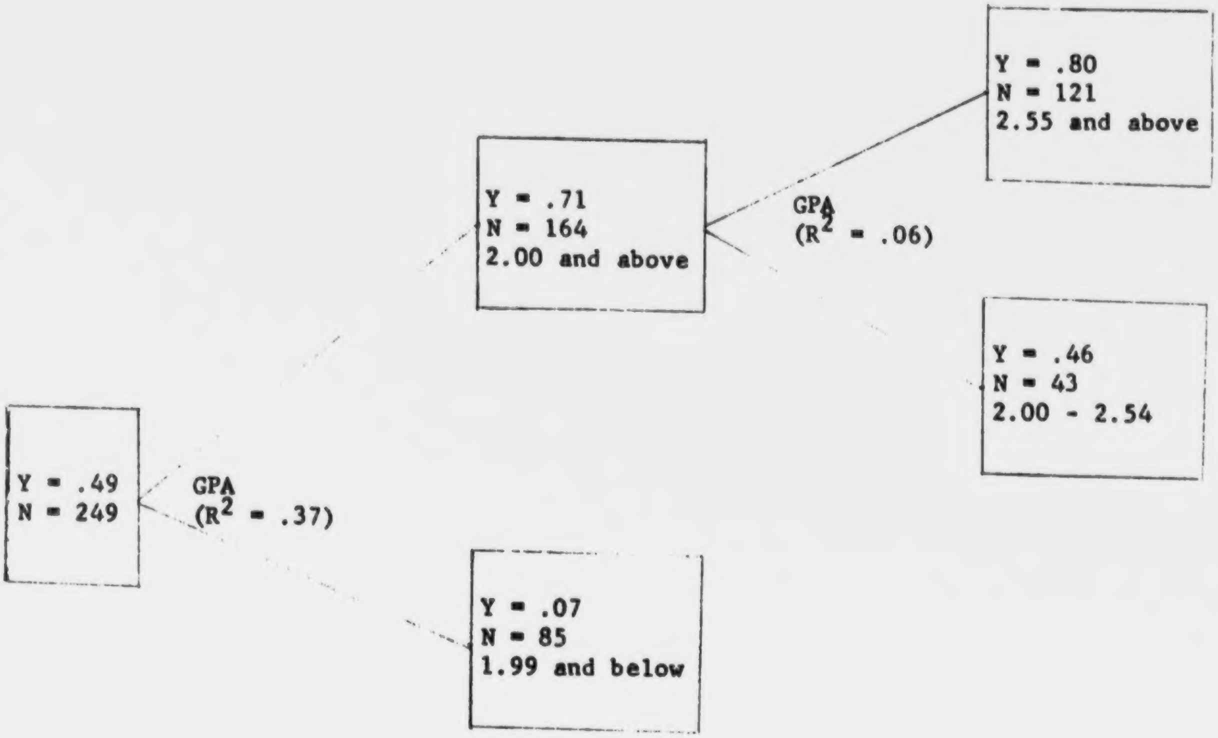
| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.05 | 0.04 | 2.44 | 0.10 |
| GPA | -0.12 | 0.11 | 1.16 | 0.12 |
| Fin. Need | -0.01 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 0.13 |
| N = 48<br>Constant = 119.89 | | F = 2.11<br>$R^2$ = 0.13 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.03 | 0.03 | 1.51 | 0.04 |
| GPA | -0.02 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Fin. Need | 0.02 | 0.01 | 2.66 | 0.10 |
| N = 48<br>Constant = 45.72 | | F = 1.62<br>$R^2$ = 0.10 | | |

TABLE 6: AID Tree

Y = Proportion of group admitted
$R^2$ = .43


Y = .49
N = 249
GPA
($R^2$ = .37)
Y = .71
N = 164
2.00 and above
GPA
($R^2$ = .06)
Y = .80
N = 121
2.55 and above
Y = .46
N = 43
2.00 - 2.54
Y = .07
N = 85
1.99 and below

# INSTITUTION XXXIV

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | -0.09 | 0.04 | 4.54 ** | 0.09 |
| SAT | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 2.90 * | 0.12 |
| GPA | 0.001 | 0.00 | 21.16 *** | 0.21 |
| Fin. Need | -0.00002 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 0.21 |
| N = 201<br>Constant = 0.55 | | F = 12.81<br>$R^2$ = 0.21 | | |

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.05 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| GPA | 0.19 | 0.54 | 0.12 | 0.01 |
| Fin. Need | -0.40 | 0.07 | 31.12*** | 0.16 |
| Race | -8.23 | 93.96 | 0.01 | 0.16 |
| N = 183<br>Constant = 630.29 | | F = 8.23<br>$R^2$ = 0.16 | | |

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | 0.08 | 0.03 | 7.90*** | 0.08 |
| GPA | 0.21 | 0.07 | 9.47*** | 0.18 |
| Fin. Need | -0.003 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.18 |
| Race | 11.91 | 12.47 | 0.91 | 0.19 |
| N = 104<br>Constant = -89.17 | | F = 5.80<br>$R^2$ = 0.19 | | |

## INSTITUTION XXXIV (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.01 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| GPA | -0.26 | 0.07 | 12.85*** | 0.13 |
| Fin. Need | 0.002 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.13 |
| Race | -9.14 | 13.14 | 0.48 | 0.14 |

N = 104
Constant = 114.65

F = 3.94
$R^2$ = 0.14

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAT | -0.07 | 0.03 | 6.72** | 0.09 |
| GPA | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.50 | 0.09 |
| Fin. Need | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.09 |
| Race | -2.77 | 12.34 | 0.05 | 0.09 |

N = 104
Constant = 74.52

F = 2.52
$R^2$ = 0.09

## INSTITUTION XXXV

TABLE 1 : Probability of Admission (Total population)

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -0.46 | 0.11 | 19.20 *** | 0.15 |
| SAT | 0.002 | 0.00 | 89.92 *** | 0.43 |
| Fin. Need | -0.0002 | 0.00 | 1.34 | 0.44 |

N = 187
Constant = -0.40
F = 47.54
$R^2$ = 0.44

TABLE 2 : Percentage of Need Met

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -26.58 | 17.47 | 2.31 | 0.02 |
| SAT | 0.11 | 0.04 | 9.74*** | 0.09 |
| Fin. Need | -0.12 | 0.02 | 41.17*** | 0.33 |

N = 116
Constant = 135.22
F = 18.47
$R^2$ = 0.33

TABLE 3 : Percentage of Grant Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -43.43 | 12.45 | 12.17*** | 0.13 |
| SAT | 0.04 | 0.03 | 1.68 | 0.14 |
| Fin. Need | -0.005 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.14 |

N = 95
Constant = 46.24
F = 5.09
$R^2$ = 0.14

INSTITUTION XXXV (cont.)

TABLE 4 : Percentage of Loan Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | -13.02 | 4.98 | 6.83 *** | 0.08 |
| SAT | 0.02 | 0.01 | 3.13 * | 0.11 |
| Fin. Need | -0.004 | 0.01 | 0.71 | 0.12 |
| N = 95<br>Constant = 5.65 | | F = 3.99<br>$R^2$ = 0.12 | | |

TABLE 5 : Percentage of Job Aid

| Variable | Regression Coefficient | Standard Error | F | Cumulative R Square |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | 56.46 | 13.87 | 16.57 *** | 0.16 |
| SAT | -0.06 | 0.03 | 3.24 * | 0.19 |
| Fin. Need | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.20 |
| N = 95<br>Constant = 48.11 | | F = 7.42<br>$R^2$ = 0.20 | | |

## TABLE I

## FREQUENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CSS COMPUTATION OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AND MAGNITUDE)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution I | 155 | 38 | 18% | $332 | 21 | 14% | $218 |
| Institution IV | 131 | 27 | 21 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution II | 68 | 45 | 66 | 114 | 4 | 6 | 198 |
| Institution V | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution III | 217 | 127 | 58 | 363 | 80 | 37 | 364 |
| AVERAGE | 125 | 47 | 41% | $283 | 26 | 11% | $179 |
| MEDIUM PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XIII | 257 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| Institution VI | 122 | 120 | 98 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution IX | 87 | 76 | 87 | 294 | 2 | 2 | 115 |
| Institution XIV | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VIII | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XII | 147 | 135 | 92 | 59 | 12 | 8 | 172 |
| Institution XI | 144 | 21 | 15 | 227 | 7 | 5 | 416 |
| Institution X | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VII | 79 | 37 | 47 | 100 | 7 | 9 | 45 |
| AVERAGE | 116 | 43 | 38% | $141 | 3 | 3% | $146 |
| SMALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XVII | 156 | 19 | 12% | $628 | 6 | 4% | $183 |
| Institution XVIII | 193 | 109 | 56 | 489 | 67 | 35 | 306 |
| Institution XIX | 115 | 93 | 81 | 112 | 3 | 3 | 326 |
| Institution XVI | 74 | 50 | 68 | 750 | 10 | 13 | 475 |
| Institution XV* | 75 | 1 | 1 | 90 | 3 | 4 | 80 |
| AVERAGE | 123 | 54 | 43% | $416 | 18 | 12% | $310 |

* Institution XV allows a $334 Personal Expense Allowance as a negative contribution to total contribution.

TABLE I (cont.)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXIII | 174 | 10 | 6% | $268 | 25 | 14% | 304 |
| Institution XXI | 255 | 247 | 97 | 147 | 10 | 4 | 487 |
| Institution XXII | 171 | 21 | 12 | 332 | 8 | 5 | 630 |
| Institution XX | 201 | 144 | 72 | 117 | 45 | 22 | 170 |
| AVERAGE | 200 | 124 | 57% | $129 | 18 | 9% | $286 |
| MEDIUM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXX | 233 | 28 | 12% | $380 | 16 | 7% | $428 |
| Institution XXV | 198 | 38 | 19 | 320 | 15 | 7 | 424 |
| Institution XXXII | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXIV | 110 | 21 | 19 | 285 | 5 | 4 | 191 |
| Institution XXVI | 58 | 4 | 7 | 43 | 13 | 22 | 146 |
| Institution XXVII | 168 | 145 | 86 | 196 | 5 | 3 | 842 |
| Institution XXIX | 62 | 44 | 71 | 204 | 6 | 10 | 131 |
| Institution XXXI | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 200 |
| Institution XXVIII | 56 | 33 | 59 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AVERAGE | 121 | 35 | 30% | $247 | 8 | 6% | $316 |
| SMALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXXV | 25 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| Institution XXXIV | 78 | 2 | 3 | 225 | 3 | 4 | 203 |
| Institution XXXIII | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 60 |
| AVERAGE | 66 | 1 | 1% | $225 | 2 | 3% | $146 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE | 127 | 51 | 37% | $202 | 10 | 7% | $255 |

## TABLE II

## FREQUENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CSS COMPUTATION OF PARENTAL CONTRIBUTION (AND MAGNITUDE)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution I | 155 | 34 | 22% | $170 | 14 | 10% | $188 |
| Institution IV | 131 | 24 | 18 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution II | 68 | 3 | 4 | 315 | 3 | 4 | 250 |
| Institution V | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution III | 217 | 119 | 55 | 163 | 70 | 32 | 214 |
| AVERAGE | 125 | 36 | 20% | 159 | 17 | 9% | $211 |
| MEDIUM PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XIII | 257 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| Institution VI | 122 | 24 | 20 | 97 | 9 | 7 | 29 |
| Institution IX | 87 | 50 | 57 | 135 | 10 | 11 | 20 |
| Institution XIV | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VIII | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XII | 147 | 6 | 4 | 220 | 12 | 8 | 222 |
| Institution XI | 144 | 20 | 14 | 153 | 6 | 4 | 476 |
| Institution X | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VII | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 50 |
| AVERAGE | 116 | 11 | 10% | $135 | 5 | 4% | $174 |
| SMALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XVII | 156 | 17 | 11% | $634 | 5 | 3% | $160 |
| Institution XVIII | 193 | 86 | 45 | 142 | 61 | 32 | 318 |
| Institution XIX | 115 | 14 | 12 | 391 | 3 | 3 | 326 |
| Institution XVI | 74 | 47 | 64 | 790 | 10 | 14 | 475 |
| Institution XV | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| AVERAGE | 123 | 33 | 26% | $400 | 16 | 11% | $321 |

TABLE II (cont.)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXIII | 174 | 7 | 4% | $212 | 23 | 13% | $323 |
| Institution XXI | 255 | 23 | 9 | 418 | 13 | 5 | 456 |
| Institution XXII | 171 | 12 | 7 | 242 | 8 | 5 | 192 |
| Institution XX | 201 | 8 | 4 | 15 | 70 | 35 | 330 |
| AVERAGE | 200 | 10 | 5% | $282 | 23 | 12% | $334 |
| MEDIUM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXX | 233 | 9 | 4% | $110 | 12 | 5% | $470 |
| Institution XXV | 198 | 25 | 12 | 203 | 14 | 7 | 462 |
| Institution XXXII | 110 | 21 | 19 | 285 | 4 | 4 | 139 |
| Institution XXIV | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXVI | 58 | 1 | 2 | 68 | 6 | 10 | 298 |
| Institution XXVII | 168 | 9 | 6 | 287 | 30 | 18 | 842 |
| Institution XXIX | 62 | 4 | 6 | 146 | 4 | 6 | 134 |
| Institution XXXI | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXVIII | 56 | 18 | 32 | 236 | 22 | 39 | 290 |
| AVERAGE | 121 | 10 | 9% | $171 | 11 | 10% | $507 |
| SMALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXXV | 25 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXXIV | 78 | 2 | 3 | 225 | 2 | 3 | 155 |
| Institution XXXIII | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 60 |
| AVERAGE | 66 | 1 | 1% | $225 | 1 | 2% | $108 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE | 127 | 16 | 12% | $240 | 12 | 8% | $324 |

## TABLE III

## FREQUENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CSS COMPUTATION OF APPLICANTS SUMMER EARNINGS (AND MAGNITUDE)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution I | 155 | 2 | 2% | $240 | 4 | 3% | $300 |
| Institution IV | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution II | 68 | 42 | 62 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution V | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution III | 217 | 214 | 99 | 120 | 3 | 1 | 225 |
| AVERAGE | 125 | 52 | 33% | $118 | 1 | 1% | $268 |
| MEDIUM PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XIII | 257 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| Institution VI | 122 | 120 | 98 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution IX | 87 | 77 | 89 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 300 |
| Institution XIV | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VIII | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XII | 147 | 147 | 100 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XI | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution X | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VII | 79 | 37 | 47 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AVERAGE | 116 | 42 | 27% | $144 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| SMALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XVII | 156 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 1 | 1% | $300 |
| Institution XVIII | 193 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 3 | 1 | 200 |
| Institution XIX | 115 | 90 | 78 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XVI | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XV | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 180 |
| AVERAGE | 123 | 18 | 16% | $ 50 | 1 | 1% | $216 |

TABLE III (cont.)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | LARGE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | |
| Institution XXIII | 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 45 |
| Institution XXI | 255 | 255 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXII | 171 | 6 | 4 | 242 | 6 | 4 | 192 |
| Institution XX | 201 | 192 | 96 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AVERAGE | 200 | 130 | 60% | $119 | 2 | 1% | $155 |
| | | | | MEDIUM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | |
| Institution XXX | 233 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 3 | 1% | $300 |
| Institution XXV | 198 | 1 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXXII | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXIV | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 200 |
| Institution XXVI | 58 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 4 | [illegible] | 250 |
| Institution XXVII | 168 | 145 | 86 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXIX | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 125 |
| Institution XXXI | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 200 |
| Institution XXVIII | 56 | 32 | 57 | 161 | 10 | 18 | 123 |
| AVERAGE | 121 | 20 | 17% | $290 | 2 | 4% | $181 |
| | | | | SMALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | |
| Institution XXXV | 25 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| Institution XXXIV | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 300 |
| Institution XXXIII | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AVERAGE | 66 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE | 127 | 43 | 26% | $140 | 1 | 1% | $194 |

## TABLE IV

### FREQUENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CSS COMPUTATION OF APPLICANTS' ASSETS (AND MAGNITUDE)

|  | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institution I | 155 | 2 | 2% | $ 280 | 3 | 2% | $ 250 |
| Institution IV | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| Institution II | 68 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| Institution V | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution III | 217 | 53 | 24 | 19 | 85 | 39 | 20 |
| AVERAGE | 125 | 11 | 5% | $ 28 | 18 | 9% | $ 28 |
| MEDIUM PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institution XIII | 257 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| Institution VI | 122 | 3 | 2 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution IX | 87 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 22 | 25 | 105 |
| Institution XIV | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VIII | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XII | 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XI | 144 | 1 | 1 | 1710 | 1 | 1 | 60 |
| Institution X | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution VII | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| AVERAGE | 116 | 1 | 1% | $ 385 | 3 | 3% | $ 100 |
| SMALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institution XVII | 156 | 2 | 1% | $ 585 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| Institution XVIII | 193 | 22 | 11 | 372 | 3 | 2 | 200 |
| Institution XIX | 115 | 2 | 2 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XVI | 74 | 3 | 4 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XV | 75 | 1 | 1 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AVERAGE | 123 | 6 | 4% | $ 344 | 1 | 1% | $ 200 |

## TABLE IV (cont.)

| | Number of Accepted PCS Filers | Number of Upward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount | Number of Downward Adjustments | Percent of PCS Filers | Average Dollar Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXIII | 174 | 3 | 2 | 400 | 2 | 1 | 30 |
| Institution XXI | 255 | 2 | 1 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| Institution XXII | 171 | 7 | 4 | 855 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XX | 201 | 2 | 1 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AVERAGE | 200 | 3 | 2% | $ 536 | 1 | 0% | $ 0 |
| MEDIUM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXX | 233 | 17 | 7% | $ 538 | 1 | 0% | $ 320 |
| Institution XXV | 198 | 13 | 6 | 545 | 1 | 0 | 90 |
| Institution XXXII | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXIV | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXVI | 58 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 40 |
| Institution XXVII | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXIX | 62 | 41* | 66 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXXI | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXVIII | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| AVERAGE | 121 | 8 | 9% | $ 336 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| SMALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | |
| Institution XXXV | 25 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| Institution XXXIV | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution XXXIII | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AVERAGE | 66 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 | 0 | 0% | $ 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE | 127 | 5 | 4% | $ 363 | 3 | 2% | $ 45 |

*Term Time Earnings

## TABLE V

### INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF CSS COMPUTED NEED

| | Number of Students | (A) CSS Computed Total Need | (B) CSS Computed Average Need | (C) Institutional Total Need | (D) Institutional Average Need | (C) as a Percentage of (A) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARGE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | |
| Institution I | 155 | $307,940 | $ 1,986 | $299,890 | $ 1,928 | 97% |
| Institution IV | 199 | 370,459 | 1,861 | 368,473 | 1,851 | 99 |
| Institution III | 217 | 442,390 | 2,038 | 413,270 | 1,904 | 93 |
| Institution II | 68 | 163,404 | 2,403 | 157,624 | 2,318 | 96 |
| Institution V | 54 | 107,385 | 1,988 | 107,385 | 1,988 | 100 |
| MEDIUM PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | |
| Institution VI | 122 | $268,801 | $ 2,203 | $252,601 | $ 2,075 | 94% |
| Institution XIII | 257 | 439,420 | 1,709 | 439,420 | 1,709 | 100 |
| Institution IX | 87 | 145,920 | 1,677 | 123,800 | 1,423 | 85 |
| Institution XIV | 119 | 189,567 | 1,593 | 189,567 | 1,593 | 100 |
| Institution VIII | 75 | 130,650 | 1,742 | 130,650 | 1,742 | 100 |
| Institution XII | 147 | 256,221 | 1,743 | 252,840 | 1,720 | 99 |
| Institution X | 16 | 15,480 | 967 | 15,480 | 967 | 100 |
| Institution VII | 79 | 138,200 | 1,749 | 134,940 | 1,708 | 98 |
| Institution XI | 144 | 269,250 | 1,869 | 267,396 | 1,856 | 99 |
| SMALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | |
| Institution XVII | 88 | $190,696 | $ 2,167 | $184,326 | $ 2,094 | 97% |
| Institution XVIII | 193 | 284,482 | 1,474 | 269,042 | 1,394 | 95 |
| Institution XVI | 74 | 156,406 | 2,113 | 123,651 | 1,671 | 79 |
| Institution XV | 75 | 118,970 | 1,586 | 119,120 | 1,588 | 100 |
| Institution XIX | 115 | 260,360 | 2,264 | 250,355 | 2,177 | 96 |

TABLE V (cont.)

| | Number of Students | (A) CSS Computed Total Need | (B) CSS Computed Average Need | (C) Institutional Total Need | (D) Institutional Average Need | (C) as a Percentage of (A) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | LARGE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | |
| Institution XXII | 171 | $119,970 | $ 701 | $115,874 | $ 676 | 96% |
| Institution XX | 201 | 114,712 | 570 | 112,714 | 560 | 98 |
| Institution XXIII | 174 | 106,760 | 613 | 111,676 | 641 | 105 |
| Institution XXI | 255 | 183,210 | 718 | 163,925 | 642 | 93 |
| | | | MEDIUM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | |
| Institution XXX | 233 | $190,610 | $ 818 | $186,820 | $ 802 | 98% |
| Institution XXVII | 168 | 144,070 | 857 | 120,050 | 715 | 83 |
| Institution XXXI | 115 | 108,102 | 940 | 108,302 | 941 | 100 |
| Institution XXVI | 58 | 72,329 | 1,247 | 70,593 | 1,217 | 97 |
| Institution XXV | 198 | 115,450 | 583 | 113,123 | 572 | 98 |
| Institution XXXII | 91 | 71,253 | 783 | 71,253 | 783 | 100 |
| Institution XXIV | 110 | 59,818 | 543 | 54,783 | 497 | 91 |
| Institution XXIX | 62 | 61,080 | 985 | 61,280 | 988 | 100 |
| Institution XXVIII | 56 | 51,511 | 919 | 45,656 | 816 | 88 |
| | | | SMALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | |
| Institution XXXIII | Not applicable | | | | | |
| Institution XXXV | 25 | $ 25,645 | 1,025 | $ 25,645 | $ 1,025 | 100% |
| Institution XXXIV | 78 | 59,267 | 759 | 59,426 | 761 | 100 |